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TELEGRAMS.

An American Minister Intrusted with a Special Embassy from China.

Napoleon Reiterates His Approval of German Unity.

Victor Emmanuel Hopeful of the Future of Italy.

CHINA.

Hon. Anson Burlingame Appointed a Special Ambassador of the Imperial Government to the Great Powers.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Dec. 28.

Official advices to the Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, the United States Minister to Russia, and dated "Pekin, Nov. 23, 1867," announces that the Chinese Emperor has determined to send a special embassy to the Great Powers. It is presumed that the purpose of the embassy is to revise the treaties between the Great Powers and the Empire of China, and to settle the many complicated and delicate questions which have arisen under said treaties during several years past.

An Imperial decree dated Nov. 21, 1867, announces that the Imperial Government has selected as its special Ambassador for that purpose, the United States Minister to Pekin, the Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, and the acceptance by the latter of the appointment.

The several foreign Ministers resident near Pekin, with whom Mr. BURLINGAME is very popular, all cordially approve of his selection. He leaves immediately and proceeds *via* San Francisco.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Interview of Ambassador Von Goltz with the Emperor Napoleon.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

Baron VON GOLTZ was received to-day by the Emperor NAPOLEON as Ambassador of Prussia and of the Confederation of the North German States.

The Baron assured the Emperor of the earnest desire of His Majesty the King of Prussia for peace and for close friendship with France. NAPOLEON, in his reply, expressed in warm terms his approval of the unity of Northern Germany, and hoped Baron VON GOLTZ would continue to promote peaceful relations between Prussia and France.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel's Views of the Situation—Menabrea Completing the Organization of the Cabinet.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

King VICTOR EMMANUEL, in reply to an address of both Houses of the National Parliament, says Italy is now passing through a crisis, surrounded by her foes; but he hopes for a good result, and advises Parliament and the people to be calm.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The *Moniteur*, in its issue of to-day, says MENABREA is in a fair way to complete the reorganization of the Italian Cabinet, and the formation of a new Ministry, under his direction, may now be considered certain.

MEXICO.

Order of Banishment Against all Participants in the Late War Against the Republic—Measures to Suppress the Rebellion in Yucatan—Sisal Blockaded.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

Telegraphic dispatches from the City of Mexico to the 27th ult. have been received from Vera Cruz.

An order had been issued by the Mexican Government banishing all persons who have been tried and convicted of taking part in the late war against the Republic, including all those whose sentences had been suspended or who had been pardoned. The issuing of this order was caused by the recent Imperialist rebellion in Yucatan.

A Commission had arrived at Mexico from Puebla, to protest against the recent concessions for completing the Vera Cruz Railway, granted to an English company.

Orders have been issued to Gen. ALATORRE or Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, to march immediately with an army of three thousand men against the rebels in Yucatan.

Intelligence from that quarter represents that the revolution is increasing in strength and extent. Sisal was blockaded by four Mexican gunboats. The Spanish steamer was only permitted to land mails.

Mutinies among the troops had taken place in different parts of Mexico.

Several engagements had been fought between the troops and the Campeche Indians, in which the latter were defeated. Correspondence and documents have been captured which prove the existence of an understanding between the Indians and the English at Belize, and that the latter have supplied the Indians with money and arms; otherwise the war would have been concluded long ago.

Severe Storm on the Coast—Portion of a Wreck Washed Ashore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

A heavy storm prevailed north and south of Cape Hatteras yesterday.

The Baltimore steamer *Geo. Leary* arrived late this morning. She encountered heavy weather in the Chesapeake Bay, and took harbor in Tangiers Sound. Portions of a wrecked vessel, consisting of hatches, sails, &c., have come ashore. Her name is unknown, but she is supposed to have been about 200 tons burden.

The bodies of three seamen were washed ashore near here this morning. One of the bodies was buried, but the other two were carried off by the undercurrent.

Maj.-Gen. GILLEM arrived this morning on a short visit, *en route* to join his command.

Brig.-Gen. HAGNER, Commandant of the Watervliet Arsenal, is on a visit to Fortress Monroe for the purpose of consulting with the Ordnance Department upon suggested improvements in iron gun-carriages.

Meeting of the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The Massachusetts Legislature convened to-day. The Senate organized by electing GEORGE O. BRASTON, of Somerville, President, and STEPHEN N. GIFFORD, Clerk. BRASTON was elected on the fifth ballot by one majority. Mr. HARVEY JEWELL, of Boston, was chosen Speaker of the House, receiving 161 votes out of 216 that were cast. WM. S. ROBINSON was reelected Clerk. After the organization was complete, both Houses attended Old South Church, where Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE preached the annual election sermon.

The House elected JOHN MORRISSEY Sergeant-at-Arms.

Emancipation Anniversary Celebration in Richmond and Charleston.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The colored societies paraded to-day in celebration of the Fourth Anniversary of Emancipation by President LINCOLN's Proclamation, and were addressed in the Park by Gov. PIERPOINT, Rev. JOSEPH MITCHELL and GEORGE RYE, Secretary of the Constitutional Convention.

The distillery of EMIL HELFRICKS, in Petersburgh, was seized yesterday on charge of violation of the Revenue laws.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Jan. 1.

Emancipation day was celebrated by a general parade of the negro societies, fire companies and political organizations, an address by F. L. CARDOZA, and festivities in the evening.

Meeting of New-England Manufacturers Proposed.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Jan. 1.

Calls, liberally signed, are circulating among the manufacturers of Massachusetts for a mass meeting of New-England manufacturers, to be held in this city on the 22d of January, to indorse the action of the late National Convention of manufacturers at Cleveland.

Assembling of the Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The Legislature assembled at Annapolis at noon to-day. Both Houses organized only so far as to appoint temporary presiding officers, and then adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Hon. BARNES COMPTON was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Affairs in Boston—Reduction of Freight Rates to New-York—The Weather.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

Freight by the outside line of Sound steamers between Boston and New-York is reduced 15 per cent., commencing to-day.

Four inches of snow fell this morning, followed by a heavy easterly rain storm.

Assembling of the Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The Maine Legislature met to-day and organized by choosing Mr. JOSIAH CROSLEY, of Penobscot, President of the Senate, and THOMAS P. CLANES Secretary. Mr. THEODORE C. WOODMAN, of Bucksport, was elected Speaker of the House, and SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE Clerk.

Postponement of the Fenian Demonstration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The rain during the night has converted the snow into slush, and the streets are in a very bad condition. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the Fenian demonstration has been postponed.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 1.

Gen. CANBY has called the State Constitutional Convention to meet in this city on the 11th inst. The notice is so short that it will be impossible for all the members to get here in time.

The New Commander of the Department of the East.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 1.

Gen. SHERMAN, who has been ordered to command the Eastern District, reported at headquarters to day, and received the formal transfer of the command from Gen. MEADE.

Maine Woolen Mills Running on Three-fourths Time.

LEWISTON, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The woolen mills of the Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company, of this city, commenced running on three-fourths time to-day.

Republican Nominations Declined in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Jan. 1.

Of the twenty-three nominations made by the late Republican Convention, all but eleven have declined to be candidates.

Sailing of the Africa for Liverpool.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The steamship *Africa* sailed to-day, taking thirteen passengers for Liverpool and twenty-three for Halifax. She took no specie.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Parliamentary Proceedings—American New-Year's—Practice of Art—A Protective Tariff Needed—Americans in Florence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1867.

Yesterday and to-day have been field-days in Parliament. The interpellations, of which the Government was notified at the opening of the session, have been formally made, and the discussion of the general subject is going through its preliminary stage. When the first words were pronounced a somewhat boisterous scene was presented to the mass of spectators which cramed every nook and corner of the vast hall of the *Cinque-cento*. But these field-days have not yet brought triumph or defeat to any division of the House. An effort has been made to form a third party in Parliament, but it is altogether doubtful whether a new faction, call it third or thirtieth, *Destra* or *Sinistra*, or by any other name, would much improve the situation.

And yet there is a good deal of reason to be encouraged. In face of the formal declaration of the French Government that Italy will be allowed to have Rome, the claim that the Eternal City is the capital of the Italian Kingdom has been reaffirmed as well by the Senate as by the Chamber. The talk which is going on between the French and Italian Legislatures is an interesting object of attention to outside spectators. We shall see before long whether Italy is to be allowed to legislate for herself. Within the past few days really more space has been given in the Italian newspapers to what has been said in the French Corps Legislatif than to what has been done in the Italian Chamber.

In the speeches already made some hard words have been used, which have struck like so many hard blows full in the face of the chief of the Ministry. The cushion on which Sig. MENABREA sits is not stuffed with rose leaves. The Minister looks pale, as if the trials of the political contest told more severely upon the nervous system than the shocks of military encounters. His triumphs in the field of politics promise to be no more signal than have been those in the service of the war-god.

Italy is on her good behaviour, and is trying not to lose her temper on any provocation. The decision is commendable, although it may not be voluntary, but forced upon the country by circumstances. The Government is now paying the penalty of the shuffling Machiavellian polity of two months back. The late Emperor NICHOLAS discovered to Europe his plot for seizing Constantinople before his railroads were completed—presuming too much on the forbearance of those pledged to another course. The King of Italy, or GARIBALDI, just as you choose, with an easy confidence calculated that the house of the sick man of Rome might be broken into and the goods divided. But the despoilers, whether of the sick man of Mohammedanism or the sick man of the Papacy, were destined to share the same vexatious disappointment. Success for both will come some day—to Russia by means of her railroads, and to Italy with finances restored, and the squares of her army in a condition not inferior to those of the army of France. When both ends are made to meet, or there is a balance on the right side, and an army of at least 200,000 men furnished with the best weapons, and in discipline up to the war standard, the Roman question will be much nearer settlement than at present, and the respect of France will be secured.

One of the best proofs of the importance of the present position of affairs, as regarded by the public, is the great crowd of spectators admitted by ticket to the different galleries of the great Parliamentary Chamber. The tribune of the foreign Ministers is full, and the large space reserved for journalists, is every day occupied by one or two hundred of more or less worthy representatives of the Press. No one can say that the Italians are not alive to the claims which the exegences of this great transition period are making on the nation. But I shall be able to tell you more in another letter of the resolves to which the present week of talk may lead.

AMERICAN SCULPTORS.

Some time ago I mentioned that there were not less than twenty American sculptors practicing their art in Italy. We take pride in the progress of native art and feel almost a personal interest in the success of those whose talents and energy are building it up. The following, I believe, is a complete list of our sculptors in Italy, at least of those resident in Rome and Florence. If any name is omitted it is because it has not yet been put on the local register: Mr. Story, Mr. Rheinhart, Mr. Ives, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Mosier, Mr. Haseltine, Mr. Horatio Stone, Miss Hosmer, Miss Whitney, Miss Foley, Miss Lewis, Miss Freeman, Miss Stebbins, Mr. Ball, Mr. Hart, Mr. Mead, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Powers, Mr. Colby, Mr. Connelly. Some of those at Rome have commissions of the value of many thousand dollars, and none of them are without engagements which will keep them for some time employed.

PRACTICE OF ART.

While we have sculptors capable of meeting the demands of the country in that department of art, we are yet far from having reached the ground upon which we should stand as a nation in the general knowledge and practice of art. We have not acquired the habit of diligent study of the Germans, or the not less severe discipline of several other nations. Very few in our country yet understand how great would be the service rendered, not only to native art, but to the refinement of some of our industries, by the establishment of schools of design. There is a competition going on among the leading manufacturing countries of Europe for the first place, as respects beauty and grace of design in the fabrics which are demanded by modern luxury and taste. If it is possible, by the exercise of a fine æsthetic skill, out of a pound of crude material which costs but ten cents, to produce an article of a commercial value ten or a hundred times as great, the country which does it is a gainer in the same proportion.

The *pietre dure*, of various colors, which the Florentines in Summer gather from the bed of the Arno, cost nothing but the time given to the search; but they are manufactured into mosaics which keep hundreds employed, and furnish to the commerce of the place one of its most important articles. So far as Italian industries are at present developed, the raw material used comes in great part from the country itself; whether the article manufactured be of silk, linen, wool or wood. Working in metals and carving in wood, as well as marble, are among the most important industries in this part of the country. Tuscan commerce with America would be reduced to small proportions if the sale of articles of artistic ornament was taken away. The talent of the country and the habits of the people are well adapted to the production of objects of taste. In respect to skill in design, and carefulness in execution, the Italians are not inferior to the French, and yet they allow the French to compete with them in their own market.

NEED OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The cunning of English free-trade policy has enabled the traders of that country to introduce into Italy many manfactured goods, much to the injury of the population of these Communes. If there is a country which at this moment needs a judicious system of protection, it is Italy. A well-adjusted tariff is wanted both for revenue and for the purpose of stimulating production. It is not yet well understood here how, with the captivating phrase of free-trade, countries no longer able to go to war now seek to ruin other countries. By a wise and provident system of encouragement, industries may be built up until a point is reached where competition can be carried on on equal terms, and Italy as well as America may kill or cure England by dosing her with her own medicine.

AMERICANS IN FLORENCE.

Our country people continue to stream into Florence, to linger here long enough to see the galleries and monuments, and then, many of them, to go south. On Sunday Rev. Dr. BELLOWS preached to a considerable congregation in the large room of the American Chapel. Two other places for American Protestant worship were open at the same time, as the Episcopaleans and Swedenborgians hold separate services every Sunday. Some of our principal cities have large representations here, the rich and intelligent community of Providence having not less than twenty-five—certainly an unusual number. If we do such things in the green tree, what shall we do in the dry? If all these American travelers, young and old, carry home as much knowledge as they ought, considering the amount of money they spend, our stock should be enlarged. "By running to and fro knowledge shall be increased," I believe scripture says.

ANGELICO.

Further Proceedings of Parliament—The Speakers and Speeches—Future of Italy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1867.

There has been some good speaking in Parliament during the past week, and the speakers have not been without listeners. Instead of the noisy agitations which some apprehended, the decorum has been such as is becoming to the best regulated assemblies. I have never before passed so much time in the Chamber as in the past days of eloquent discussion, and the impression has been most favorable. Constitutional government in Italy is no longer an experiment, and we have already had proofs enough that these Southern Latins are just as fit for freedom, and worthy to enjoy it, as we conceited Anglo-Saxons. We fancy we have sounded all the depths of political knowledge, and know all that can be known about liberty, and yet there may be something for us to learn. The great gilded roof which hangs over the heads of 370 members now present in the National Council, covers a good deal of talent, and has echoed sentiments full of political good sense, which only needs to be reduced to practice.

Of the speeches made this week in the Chamber, that of CIVININI, the member for the City of Pistoia, was, perhaps, the best worth listening to. This Deputy, as he sits or stands in his place, looks like the youngest in the whole house. He spoke for two or three hours, and it was flattering to the youthful speaker and his friends, to see the Ministers and many of the conspicuous members of the Chamber leave their places and crowd in masses within more easy reach of his words. The most entire self-possession, clearness of voice and of argument, with compactness, precision of arrangement, and force of facts and ideas, rendered the discourse as far as possible removed from tediousness, and gave it an effectiveness which told with unusual force upon the audience. CIVININI declared himself a member of the party of political free-thinkers, but at the present time must go with the Government, as all the benefits yet to be won for Italy can be gained through the agency of established law. The risk of unauthorized expeditions is too great for the possible advantages to be obtained. The peril is both within and without, and it is more easy to make wreck of good already secured, than to make sure of new benefits, acqured by the use of uncertain means.

CRISPI, BERTANI, NICOTERA, FERRARI and other conspicuous members of the opposition have spoken, and others are to follow. RATTAZZI has taken his place on the benches of the Sinistra. He has been ill for a few days, and still looks pale, but, at the age of sixty, has the look of a man of thirty-five. He is a most remarkable example of one considerably past middle life, preserving the aspect and energy of youth. In the street, with his slender, well-made figure, quick movement, eye-glass and stick, he is fit to be a rival of the dandies of the town. He keeps admirably, and his pleasant smile indicates that his spirit is not only not broken but is still fresh, and it may be his destiny to render much more good service to the State.

Baron RICASOLI sits opposite, seeing everything and listening to everything, and preserving an aspect of very respectful and respectable calm. He is lean, and not handsome, but I like to look at him, for it is not easy to get rid of the idea that he is a true patriot and a good man. We feel a natural reverence for one representing a family which has been connected with the history of Tuscany for so many centuries. An Italian, of patrician birth and long line, was asked if it were true that he was descended from the ancient Romans? I do not know, was the reply, but there has been such a rumor in our family for a thousand years. RICASOLI is not of Roman descent, but is from the north of Italy, and can trace the roots of his family-tree in the soil of the sixth and seventh centuries. In the Castle of Broglio, about forty miles from Florence, his ancestors have lived, without interruption, for six hundred years. What impressive memories hang about such a house!

This can be said, and it is a fact interesting to know, that it has been the burden of all the talk of the past week that the temporal power must be given up, and that Italy must have Rome. All have spoken in the same sense, whether MENABREA, the Prime Minister, the ward of the Emperor; LANZA, the President of the Chamber, elected by the Government Party, or the Opposition, speaking by the mouths of their leaders. The only difference is as to the means to be used for getting possession of it. The Government prates of moral means, and insists that it can never be obtained by violence, when everybody knows that Rome or the priests will never yield to anything else than force. And how could an observer gifted with common sense expect anything different! A Government founded upon force, and not upon affection, must yield only to what is superior to it in kind.

As Rome was not built in a day, neither can it be acquired in a day; still the Italians are not less determined to have it. But the Roman question, as everybody knows, is not simply an Italian question. It involves something much more important than giving to the Kingdom of Italy its proper capital. It is the meditated, and as a consequence of Italian occupation, inevitable destruction of the temporal power of the Pope, which transcends all other considerations with the Roman Catholic world. To the political student, and to all reflecting minds, the controversy is interesting to the last degree. The destruction of the Pope's temporal sovreignty must have a most important influence upon the future of Catholic civilization. Protestants, who have so long enjoyed the blessings of rational freedom, must rejoice at the prospect which is opening for their Catholic brethren for the exercise, without the fear of penalties, of a larger measure of intellectual independence.

This great discussion will go on until the end is reached, and there is no power in the ROUHER Government or THIER's Party, in France, which can stop it. Whether Italy has Rome for its political centre is of little consequence to the outside world, provided Italian independence and unity are preserved. But we are all interested to see the bands broken which have held not only the Italian population, but the whole Catholic community for so many centuries in political and intellectual servitude. We shall ever be ready to give good cheer to the great party in Italy and France, and wherever else its members are found, which is carrying on without violence and severity, a work which promises so many benefactions to the race.

Once more I counsel you not to despair of our dear Italy. After our own country we love this, and shall continue to love it, and hope for it, as long as we live. The Italians are under Providence to escape from the scourge of the Papacy, as we have from that of slavery. God bless and speed them.

ANGELICO.

Starvation in the South—A Call for Money to Pay for Documents and Speakers.

Correspondence of the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

On Saturday last ANDREW JOHNSON, during an interview with an active Democrat from the Northwest, declared that the entire Gulf States would in a few months be convulsed by a terrible war of races. He declared that all his information was proof of this, and he read from letters lying on his desk extracts calculated to establish such assertions. Doubtless the remark of ANDREW JOHNSON presents the desires and hopes of that creature and his *confreres*. There is not the slightest doubt that we stand on the very verge of ruin in the Southern States. There is not the slightest doubt that the Democratic rebel politicians are doing all that is possible to provoke this ruin. Every effort is being made, and that with the most devilish malignity, to provoke, by starvation and oppression, the freedmen to acts of violence. When that is accomplished, the cry of "St. Domingo massacres," &c., will be abundantly raised.

The letters received here daily from all parts of the South by the Congressional Republican Committees are filled with the most ominous fears and most melancholy statements. *The people in many portions of the country are literally starving.* Of course they are restless, and inclined to violence even. Crime is becoming more common, and open pillage is feared. In South Carolina and Mississippi this state of affairs is the most alarming. In the former State, the failure of the crop has ruined planter, factor and laborer alike. The planter has beggared his factor, and cannot now pay the freedmen, who are told at the end of their year's work that they have not earned anything beyond what they have had to eat, &c. So the laborers are fleeced completely and now stand in a starving condition. In both States the pitiable condition which would necessarily result from crop failures, is much aggravated from the malignant temper, politically considered, of the planters toward the freedmen. Thousands of men were driven from their employment after the recent election without payment, on account of the way they voted. In Virginia there is a conspiracy on foot, plainly to be seen in its effect. The object is to prevent the employment of the colored men who have identified themselves with the Republican Party. Laborers are required to sign a contract declaring that they will not become members of any political association, secret or other, while they are employed under it. If they refuse, as they generally do, to sign this document, they find themselves unable to obtain work, and hence are driven away from the neighborhoods where they are registered to vote. So systematically is this pursued that it is evidently part of a general design. The object in driving the voters from their places of registration is to cause the loss of their votes on the ratification of the constitutions. Undoubtedly thousands of votes will be lost from this cause alone.

In Mississippi the same state of affairs exists more intensified even, because its military commander is more in sympathy with "my policy" than with Congress. From Louisiana and Texas we hear most fearful stories of outrages, oppression and suffering. Texas is in danger of a famine, as are some portions of Louisiana and other States. Alabama is the only State in which the prospect seems brightening. Recent letters from Montgomery declare that the prospects of effecting reconstruction are daily improving. In that state, at least, ANDREW JOHNSON's last malice cannot do much injury. Gen. SWAYNE's removal will have the compensating advantage of unlocking an able brain and eloquent tongue in open defence and support of the Republican Party. Gen. SWAYNE is to be, in all probability, one of the United States Senators from regenerated Alabama. So much may be considered gained. The removal of POPE will certainly be a misfortune, as he has been as true as SHERIDAN, and even wiser.

The rebels in Georgia are hoping that they have given the Convention now in session a quietus by the withholding of all money for the payment of its members.

The temper of the rebels is, by all accounts, restless and malignant. Everywhere they evince their determination to defeat the new Constitutions and to resist colored suffrage, even at the cost of another outbreak. Everywhere they are possessed with the conviction that when the struggle comes (that they are trying hard to bring about) between the races, they will have the support of a large majority in the North. *Negro equality, they believe, has slain the Republican Party, and all they have got to do is to resist reconstruction, provoke negro disturbances*, and wait for the Democratic success which they believe is sure to come, and when it comes to admit them into Congress without negro ballots.

Perhaps the most painful and dangerous symptoms of the whole "situation" is in *the apathy exhibited by the leading Republicans* here and elsewhere. The campaign now opening for the ratification of the new Constitutions is the most pressing of the reconstruction movement. Yet it seems impossible to raise the means needed to push it forward to a successful consummation, while at the same time the concentration of troops into a few posts, distant from the dangerous districts, is going to render it almost impossible for speakers and organizers to work effectually. Anyhow they have to do it at great personal risk. But the presence of troops rendered them more secure. It at least encouraged them.

In Congress a great apathy seems to prevail. The *party seems drifting rudderless and aimless*, waiting for some presidential Micawber to turn up, while the "white man's party," under the direction of ANDREW JOHNSON, push forward to their desired end, with a savage directness which carries momentum.

The Republican Party, to insure success, to compel and maintain peace, *must have the ten unrepresented States reconstructed and brought back in time to vote for their candidate* next November. Failing in this, the country may as well squarely look at the issue which then sternly arises in its path—that of meeting *an internecine struggle consequent upon the refusal to count the vote of the Southern Democracy*, which will be surely cast for the party's nominee, whoever it may be. Of course, the Fortieth Congress will count the vote of no State which is not represented.

In order to preserve the peace and to insure the success of the national party it will be necessary for Congress to aid the South, and by some relief prevent wholesale starvation and consequent disorders. One way is to remove the present rebel State organizations and substitute loyal provisional ones in their places. Another is, of course, by the appropriation of some money. It will be necessary for the party in and out of Congress to aid the Republicans there to carry the Constitutions and elect their State tickets. Money is needed to pay for documents and speakers, and the services of able and representative men are also needed.

The Massacre of a Missionary and Several Students in Fiji.

The Australian papers give a full account of the murder of Rev. T. BAKER, Wesleyan missionary, SHADRACH SEILELA, a native assistant missionary, a native catechist and six (natives) students in the circuit training institution under Mr. BAKER's superintendence. It appears that they were endeavoring to cross over to the Island of Viti-levu, so as to arrive on the coast at Vuda. On the 20th of July they reached the principal town of the Navosa tribe, and though not cordially received, went peaceably to rest. Next morning Mr. BAKER observed that the natives were excited, and told his companions that they must be off, or they would all be killed. After concluding the morning devotions, he stepped out again, when a chief approached and said: "Come, let us show you the path to Vuda." They all started off, the chief leading the way with a battle-ax in his hand. After going about one hundred yards, one of the students, who had stopped to speak to a native, saw the people rapidly coming out of their houses, with guns and clubs, and hurrying after them. Rushing to his comrades, he exclaimed: "We are to be clubbed." At the instant AISEA, one of their number, who was carrying a tin box on his shoulder, was struck with a club from behind. The box, however, received the full force of the blow, and merely glanced against the left side of his head. He dropped the box and rushed from the path. Mr. BAKER turned round at once on hearing the stir behind, and said: "Don't run away," or "Don't," when the chief, who was immediately before him, turned sharply round and struck him on the back of the neck with his ax, and he fell dead upon the spot. The native minister, who was but a few yards behind, stooped down over the body to kiss it, saying as he did so, "We will die together with our missionary," in which position he, too, was chopped down. All the party were instantly dispatched, with the exception of AISEA and JOSEFATA. These men only ran a few yards and then threw themselves down and crept under the long and decayed reeds. By the exercise of a great amount of skill both of them managed to escape and convey the tidings to the headquarters of the missionaries. The savages who perpetrated this inhuman tragedy are to be punished. A military force is to be sent into their country for the purpose.

Exciting Murder Trial in Iowa—Fifty Men Ready to Lynch the Murderer if Acquitted.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times, Dec. 25.

The trial of SAMUEL P. WATKINS for the murder of SAMUEL S. CRONK, perpetrated near Cottonville, Jackson County, on the night of the 21st of last January, at Andrew, terminated last Tuesday. It commenced on Thursday, the 19th inst. The jury were out sixteen hours, and returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. At 10 o'clock Tuesday night Judge RICHMAN pronounced the sentence of death upon the prisoner—the time of the execution being set for the 21st day of February, 1868. The trial of JOHN B. BUCKLIN and CALVIN NELSON, indicted for the same murder, was postponed till next term. Our Andrew correspondent writes us as follows concerning the trial and the murder:

"From the commencement this trial has created much interest in Jackson County. The general character which the deceased bore, and many other circumstances connected with the affair, tended to raise the popular excitement. WATKINS had the assistance of able and experienced counsel, and every indulgence was granted him during the progress of the case. The evidence, though circumstantial, pointed directly to his complicity in the tragedy, and could not be satisfactorily explained upon any other hypothesis.

The facts are as follows: On the 21st of January last CRONK started for Lamotte to serve a subpœna at Cottonville. He fell in with WATKINS and others, old companions in arms of the Thirty-first Iowa, who persuaded him to accompany them to a party at PURDY's that night. After the party CRONK proceeded to Lamotte, returning to Cottonville next day about 10 A. M., where he met WATKINS, who solicited him to go to GEO. NELSON's, a distance of about three miles and a half, to spend the day with the family. Between 4 and 5 P. M. CRONK spoke of starting for home, but was dissuaded by WATKINS, who insisted that he should stay that evening. About 8 P. M. CRONK and WATKINS left NELSON's together for home. At 11:30 that night WATKINS was seen thirty or forty rods south of Cottonville on his way home. The next morning the dead body of CRONK, minus his pants, was found by some school children about two miles west of NELSON's in a field near the road, his skull broken in three or four places. There were two or three tracks in the snow in the road near the body, showing that more than one man participated in the crime. About the 1st of April the body of CRONK's horse was accidentally discovered tied to a tree within one hundred rods of Cottonville, with two tracks leading to the tree, and then from it, corresponding in size to the defendant's boots.

About the same time and near the house, the pocket-book of CRONK was found, as were also the pants, in some brush near BUCKLIN's house. WATKINS lived with BUCKLIN. A few days after a piece of clevis was found near the scene of the murder, the other part of which was found at BUCKLIN's, and with which the deed was evidently committed, as it fitted exactly to the wound on the forehead. When the discovery of CRONK's horse was made known to WATKINS, he staggered forward, leaned against a table for support, and said, "I am sorry! I am sorry." The trial was a long one, occupying twelve days. The case was submitted to the jury at 11:30 P. M., on the 23d inst. At 1:30 P. M. on the 24th they returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree" upon the first count in the indictment, which was, as the Court in passing sentence stated, supported by the law and the facts. A stranger case of circumstantial evidence was never presented to a jury for conviction. The trial passed off quietly, and although the people manifested a deep interest in the result, no undue excitement or manifestation of violence to the prisoner was at any time exhibited.

Opposed to our correspondent's statement, in regard to the strength of the evidence, is that of another party, who says that WATKINS was not convicted by the evidence, but by public excitement, and it would seem that this jury had hard work to agree upon a verdict. There was one band of fifty men present at the trial, who had sworn to lynch WATKINS if the jury did not convict him. The defence was conducted by WM. GRAHAM, Esq., of this city, and T. A. WYNHOOP, Esq., of Bellevue, who were appointed by the Court, and by C. M. DUNBAR, of Maquoketa, who volunteered. L. A. ELLIS, District-Attorney, was assisted by S. P. DARLING in the prosecution. Forty witnesses were examined on the part of the State, and forty-eight for the defence.

The Murder of a Railroad Conductor in Pennsylvania.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial, Dec. 31.

Mr. CHARLES H. PARKER, the popular conductor of the Johnstown accommodation train, Pennsylvania Railroad, met with his death about 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening, while going east, at the hands of a drunken desperado, named SAMUEL HULL, who was a passenger in his charge. In the performance of his duty, Conductor PARKER called upon HULL for his ticket or his fare. The latter refused to hand over either, and acted in a very disorderly manner. Finding HULL was determined to be unreasonable, Mr. PARKER had recourse to the last resort of a conductor with a retractory passenger, and rung the bell to stop the train in order that HULL might be put off. The train was stopped about one mile west of Nineveh Station, Westmoreland County, and just as it stopped, HULL drew a knife and plunged it into the body of Mr. PARKER, who expired almost immediately, without uttering a word. The murderer coolly walked out of the car, pulling the bell-rope as he did so, and before the horror-stricken passengers could realize their duty to seize him, the train was in motion and the murderer had escaped. The train proceeded to Johnstown with the body of Mr. PARKER, whose residence was at Conemaugh, three miles beyond Johnstown, where he leaves a young wife to whom he was wedded some six months ago. Mr. PARKER was about 28 years of age, a courteous and obliging conductor, and a faithful officer of the Company.

HULL, the murderer, resides about one mile south of New-Florence Station, and was formerly a brakeman on a freight train. He was seen after the murder in the bar-room of the Washington House, New-Florence. He is about 25 years of age, five feet eleven inches high, has sandy hair and light moustache, had both ears pierced, and had on at the time of the murder a black cap and black overcoat. Parties were organized and immediately started in pursuit of HULL, and it is probable that he will soon be captured. We are authorized to state that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay a liberal reward for the capture of HULL.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

NEW-FLORENCE, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 31.

SAMUEL HULL, the murderer of CHARLES H. PARKER, conductor of the Johnstown Accommodation, was captured by the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at 2 o'clock this morning, at the house of a man named DONNELLY, in Centreville, which place is just across the Conemaugh River from New-Florence. DONNELLY refused admittance to the pursuers, and threatened to shoot whoever should dare to enter. Entrance was effected, however, and HULL was captured, but DONNELLY did not shoot. It was with the greatest difficulty that the leader of the capturing party restrained his men from lynching the murderer HULL on the spot. HULL has a large connection at New-Florence, who are represented to be men of bad characters, and who will probably attempt a rescue from his captors.

THE ANGOLA DISASTER.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Coroner.

The following extracts are from the testimony taken on Monday by the Coroner in his investigation into the causes of the recent railroad accident at Angola:

Myron E. Brown testified—Live in Buffalo; am master mechanic on the Buffalo and Northwestern Divisions of the Erie Railway; examined the track at Angola the next day after the accident; the wing rail had been removed; I examined the rail at Angola; found a slight bend in the rail about twenty inches from the point of the frog, which showed that some heavy power had bent it; saw marks on the rail which were caused by a wheel dropping down inside of the rail; I have made an examination myself, and found the axle bent in the longest part, so that it was impossible to have it run at any speed without being discovered at once by passengers riding in the car; there were indications that the axle was bent prior to the accident; on the back side of the flange of one of the wheels it is worn off on one piece more than it is on any other part of the wheel; there is no chill on the back side of the flange of the wheel; I found that the wheel at this point was undoubtedly worn considerably by frequently coming in contact with guard rails at frogs before reaching this frog; the wheel would not rub against the track; wheels may run out of true for months before being discovered; I have taken bent wheels out of cars myself; the inside of the south wheel did not wear on the rail until it reached the bridge; the wheel has been worn on one side more than on another, and has been wearing so evidently a long while; the wheel could not have touched the side of the track more than ten or twelve times before it reached the bridge; the mark where the wheel went down at the side of the rail at the frog, is shown on the rail and not on the wheel; the wheel in question is a thirty-three-inch wheel; the leverage of the wheel would be sixteen and a half inches; the rail is four inches above the tie; we found the wheel had thus dropped down on the side of the wing rail, wedging inside the wing rail; had the wing rail not been strongly spiked as it was, in good oak ties, it would have thrown the wing rail out and sent the truck to the south side instead of the north side; but the rail being so firmly fastened, it bent the four and a half inch axle in the largest part, forcing the truck upon the north rail, giving the truck the opposite motion to what it would have had had the wing rail been poorly fastened; I am positive that the accident happened on account of an axle being slightly bent before coming to the wing rail; this bend in the axle could not be seen by an inspector while the car was standing still; it might be seen while the car was running; a close inspection would show the bend of the axle as it is at present; the gauge of the track is 4 feet 10 inches; I think the frog is half an inch in breadth at the point; there is two inches space between the point and wing rail; half an inch or more out of true would allow the rounded part of the wheel to drop down in the frog; the Buffalo and Erie wheel gauge is the same as that on the car which went off the track; I saw the gauge tried on those wheels and it corresponded with that of the Cleveland and Toledo gauge; have examined the wheel that went into the frog, and am convinced that if it had not been of the best Washburn pattern it would have broken; had the same pressure been applied to the wheel of the truck of the forward car that was broken, it would have gone to pieces; have noticed wheels that have wabbled on a straight axle, and have taken them out to prevent such accidents; a wheel improperly bored would just as likely be put on a passenger car as any other; a gauge applied at three or four points of an imperfect wheel would show it out of true; this wheel, which, in my opinion, caused the accident, may have been running for months; had not, as a mere chance, the narrowest point of this imperfect wheel came, at that particular time, at the point of this frog, the wheel might have run for months after and not have been discovered; have made three examination of the axle and wheel, and went three times to Angola to find out the cause of the accident; when I looked at the wheel, after I had been told that the axle had been bent, I could not discover, from the position I stood in, and the position of the wheel, that it did not stand true; I could not, nor can I now, discover any mark or indentation on the bent axle to show that it had received any injury in coming in collision with the stone abutment or other substance; I believe it would be impossible for the axle to be bent to its present shape by any pressure that could be put on after its arrival at the car-shop in this city; am confident, beyond any doubt, that it was the fore wheel of the hind truck of the rear car that dropped into the frog; had all the brakes been applied on the train I think it could have been stopped within a quarter of a mile; I think the train was stopped within a good distance after the first signal was given; we do not take one signal as indicating danger; as it is always customary, in case of danger, to give another signal immediately after; if we wish to stop a train, we, in all cases, get the signal from the conductor, and we give it to the brakesmen, and notify them to use extra exertion; it is only under such circumstances that brakesmen are allowed to slide wheels; we never reverse until we get our second signal for fear of danger, for with one ring of a bell we may understand that the train might have broken in two or some passenger pulled the bell, particularly at stations, but on getting a second signal we know our train is all there, we understand there is danger, and reverse at once, which every good engineer would do; it was not possible to stop the train at Angola before dragging the rear car on the bridge; all engineers should shut off steam when they get the first signal; it is customary to do so upon all railroads; am somewhat acquainted with the Creamer brake; no brake could have stopped the train within 400 feet at the time the signal was given; it is not safe with the Creamer brake to put down brakes at the first signal; the conductor, if on the rear car, could not have put down the Creamer brake if they had been on the car; do not think the Creamer brakes would have been of utility on the rear truck, owing to the defective axle; have known Chas. Carscadin, the engineer; he has been in my employ on the New-York and Erie Railway; I consider him a first-class engineer; he is safe and trusty in cases of danger; his personal habits are good; never knew him to be intoxicated either on or off duty; he left our employ to get better pay than we were giving at the time, and I gave him a good recommend; had the speed of the train been twelve miles an hour and the second signal been given 600 feet west of the bridge, the train could have been stopped at the bridge; thirty miles an hour is not too fast a rate of speed to run by Angola and the bridge; I have no interest of any kind in the Buffalo and Erie Railroad.

Wm. Hart testified—Live in Buffalo; am master mechanic of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; have been employed on this road since 1859; was an engineer on railroads from 1838 to 1852; have been master mechanic since 1852 on three different roads; have heard most of the testimony of Mr. Brown; examined the track between Angola and the bridge the day following the accident; the wing rail had been removed when I got to Angola; examined the track and rails in the vicinity of the frog at that time; they told me there that they had put in a new wing rail; have examined the wheels and axles of both the wrecked cars; discovered one pair of wheels sprung and the axle bent; heard Mr. Brown's testimony in relation to the axle, and think it is correct; the accident. I think, was caused by the bent axle.

Amasa Stone, Jr., testified—Live in Cleveland; am President of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad; am a Director in the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company are lessees of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad; an arrangement has existed, by common consent, between the Cleveland and Toledo and the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Companies since the gauge was changed between the State line and Erie, to run freight cars through to Toledo; passenger equipments have only been run, except occasionally, in the last four or five years; passenger cars have been run through from Buffalo to Toledo within the past year; baggage cars, which I term part of passenger equipments, have been run through for several years; the running of passenger coaches over the roads was the result of a conference between the representatives of the two roads; no condition of that conference related to the gauge of the two roads; there has been no modification of the gauge of cars or track of either road by the conditions of the arrangement; I understand that the gauge of the two roads was the same at the time the arrangement to run passenger cars was made; the gauge of the cars of the two companies was the same at the time the arrangement was made; I understand that the breadth of the treads of the wheels were the same when the arrangement was made; the gauge of the track of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad is four feet nine and a half inches; the track gauge of the Cleveland and Erie Railroad is the same; I understand that most of the track of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad is the same gauge as the other two roads; do not know that any portion of the track of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad is of a different gauge from ours; have made careful inquiry and can learn of no defect in car No. 21 of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad previous to the accident; it is the right of each Company to reject cars; cannot say that any thorough inspection of car No. 21 was made at Cleveland before leaving; if the car had been put in at Cleveland it would have been inspected by a man employed especially for that purpose; if put in at Cleveland the car would have undergone a more thorough inspection than it would if running through and merely stopping for a short time; had the car been put in at Cleveland, more time would have been employed in its inspection, as it would have remained in the yard for twelve or twenty-four hours previous to leaving in a train; perhaps the inspection, in such case, of the running gear, would not have been any more thorough; have not heard of anything and do not know of anything that leads me to believe that there was negligence on the part of those employed on the train; have known of trains being thrown from the track on account of crooked or bent axles; have known of an axle being bent after it had been put upon the track; have not known of an axle being bent before it was placed on the track.

R. N. Brown testified—Am Superintendent of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; have been in the position eight years and nine months; have personal knowledge of the efficiency of the engineer and conductor on the New-York express train on the 18th; they were both well qualified and experienced in their respective duties; they were acting under general printed instructions issued by me; the New-York express train of the 18th was operated under the instructions shown; do not know of any neglect or breach of any portion of the instructions by the conductor or engineer; have reason to believe they were faithfully complied with in the management of the train; am not aware of any special difficulty arising from the use of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad passenger cars since they have been run upon our line; from the 1st of June last up to the 18th of December there were run over the road between Erie and Buffalo in passenger trains 13,520 cars of all descriptions, of which number 8,791 were passenger cars; during that time two cars have been run off the track; in the same time 65,000 freight cars have been run over the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; of these ten cars have been thrown from the track, and seven accidents: one of the passenger cars thrown from the track belonged to the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, and run off the track by going on to a side track at North Evans, which was not in good order; I do not know to what road the other passenger car belonged; most of the accidents to the freight cars were caused by running off the track in the yards, when trains were making up; never heard of any wheel dropping into the frog at Angola prior to the passage of the New-York express on the 18th; car No. 21 of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad passed over the road previous to the accident; car No. 21 of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad has passed over the Buffalo and Erie Railroad sixty-three times since the 7th of July, 1867; do not know of any defect or imperfection having been discovered about the car prior to the 18th inst.; never heard of the car being off the track prior to the accident; we are still using the Cleveland and Toledo cars over our road; we have held the Cleveland and Toledo cars a day here, since the accident, in order to make an inspection of them; they were inspected, found all right, and continued in use; no change has been made or required to be made in the tread of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad wheels since the accident.

Commissioner Wells' Report—The Democratic Dinner on the 8th.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Mr. D. A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, writes to this city that he will lay his report before Congress some time about the middle of January. It is understood that with respect to the tariff he argues a substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties, whenever such a thing is possible, and that he does not think it advisable to make many material changes in existing rates. What recommendations he will make relative to internal revenue taxation, are not known, though in a general way he declares himself favorable to a reduction of rates on raw materials. His report is looked for by members of Congress with great interest.

The Democrats of the district are making great preparation for the 8th of January dinner. They are to have about one hundred and fifty invited guests. The President has promised to attend. All the members of the Cabinet have been invited, including Gen. GRANT. Ex-Presidents Pierce, Fillmore and Buchanan, Gens. Sherman, Hancock, Blair, Harney and Steedman, and the leading Democratic politicians from all parts of the country are invited.

Business to Come Before the Maryland Legislature.

From the Baltimore Commercial, Dec. 30.

The General Assembly of Maryland will convene at Annapolis on Wednesday, Jan. 1. Under the provisions of the new Constitution the members are privileged to remain in session for ninety days but no longer, unless convened in special session by the Governor, and in that case the session must close in thirty days. Each member is entitled to receive $5 per diem, with mileage, not exceeding twenty cents per mile. An election will take place for United States Senator in the place of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, and for State Treasurer in the place of ROBT. FOWLER, Esq. The term of office of Senator JOHNSON does not expire until the 4th of March, 1869. The present Treasurer was elected by the last Assembly for two years, but a provision of the new Constitution, requiring a Treasurer to be elected at each regular session of the Assembly, and this being by the same instrument a regular session, an election will necessarily take place.

Among the important features in the legislation will be the establishment of a new system of public instruction. In the event of a failure to do so, the present system goes out of existence, and the State relapses into its old system of cross-road schoolhouses, few and very far between. A change is also to be made in the militia, the present system going out of operation at the end of the session, except so far as it may be reenacted, subject to the provisions of article 9 of the Constitution, which does away with all salaried offices except an Adjutant-General.

The rate of interest, which in the Constitution is fixed at six per cent. per annum, is also made subject to change by the Assembly, and this will very likely engage attention. A general corporation act is required to be passed. A law for the punishment of bribery is also required to be enacted, making it a felony, punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Court for any executive officer of the State, member or officer of the General Assembly, or any officer of a municipal corporation, to receive money in the discharge of his official duties other than that allowed by law, the party tendering to be equally guilty with the party receiving. A law is also required to be passed providing for State and municipal taxation upon business done in the State by all foreign corporations.

THE LATE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.—The New-York correspondence of the Waterford *Mail* mentions the following curious rumor. The letter is dated Dec. 3: "Admiral TEGETHOFF, of the Austrian navy, is now *en route* for home, with what he believes to be the body of the unfortunate MAXIMILIAN. My connection with the Mexican agents in this country forbids my entering into minutiæ, but I can assert that the remains which will be honored by Austria are not those of the ill-fated scion of the House of Hapsburg, but of HAMERO, a noted bandit and guerilla, who in life was not unlike poor MAXIMILIAN. The latter is pining in an obscure dungeon in Queretaro, fed with felon's food, and awaiting the welcome arrival of death. The night before his supposed execution, JUAREZ, uncertain of his own success in seeking the Presidency, and perhaps unwilling to imbrue his hands in royal blood, had the noble captive conveyed by stealth to a secret den, and substituted in his stead the ruffian HAMERO, hoping, had he not succeeded in his political aspirations, to have made a fortune by delivering him safely to Austria.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*The Friendships of Women.* By W. R. Alger. (Boston: Roberts Brothers.) No American publishing house displays greater taste in the manufacture of books than the well-known Boston firm whose imprint appears on the title-page of this volume. All their publications bear in their external appearance the marks of care, elegance and culture; and no exception can be taken to the character of the works they send forth to the reading public. The present work is one of a series devoted to women. Already have appeared the *Memoirs and Correspondence of Madame Récamier* and the *Life and Letters of Madame Swetchine*, two deeply interesting biographies of very opposite characters. *The Friendships of Women* forms the third volume of the series. It was of accidental growth. While gathering the materials for a History of Friendship Mr. Alger was often struck both by the very small number of recorded examples of the sentiment among women which were discovered in his researches, and by the commonness of the expressed belief that strong natural obstacles make friendship a comparatively feeble and rare experience with them. In the progress of this interesting investigation, so much material accumulated on his hands that he decided to devote a volume to the subject. Thus the book grew. It was a labor of love—a task of self-rewarding pleasure. The author gives special prominence to biographic narrative, rightly believing that from a vivid presentation of instances from actual life the reader may most readily draw the befitting lessons of the topic.

At the commencement of the book, Mr. Alger discusses the question, have women no friendships? One can hardly imagine the necessity of arguing this point; and though Mr. Alger enters into the subject with great warmth, he attempts rather to refute the sneering jests and slurs of such men as Swift, Heine, Rouchefoucauld, whose sinister epigrams were leveled at the vicious women whom they chose, for purposes of wit, to take as types of the sex, than to controvert the general opinion and sentiment of mankind. There is no general disbelief in the capacity of women to form noble and enduring friendships; for though history may furnish comparatively scant records of such friendships, yet every man who goes not blindfolded through life sees constantly the most touching proofs that women can be the best and truest of friends. Mr. Alger's book contains many records of this character. Under appropriate headings he has grouped instances of women's friendship, from the earliest to the present time, but not omitting from the record instances of woman's infidelity to one of the purest emotions of the heart. The most interesting portions of the work are the short biographic narratives, which will have more effect on the reader than the most forcible of Mr. Alger's arguments.

—*Gems from Greenwood.* Part I. With photographic illustrations by Joseph Hall. (New-York: Caldwell & Co.) The first number of this deeply interesting book, which will be completed in six parts, contains thirty-two exquisite photographic views of monuments in Greenwood, with descriptive letter-press. The work is introduced with an historical account of the cemetery from the pen of Mr. N. Cleaveland. Nearly a year has been consumed in obtaining satisfactory negatives for the illustrations; and the results attest the skill and taste of the gentleman to whom this part of the work was entrusted. The printed views are clear, delicate, and at the same time decided in light and shade and in definition of form. Their admirable qualities have called forth the highest encomiums from Charles Dickens, Oliver W. Holmes and others. Only two hundred copies of this interesting work are to be published; but it seems a pity that a cheaper edition, in another form but with all the illustrations, should not be prepared for general circulation.

—*Queens of American Society.* By Mrs. Ellet. (New-York: Scribner & Co.) Notwithstanding Mrs. Ellet's ingenious special pleading, in defence of the title she has chosen to give her series of biographical sketches of American women, we are still disposed to consider the objections to it well taken. The royal title is certainly misapplied to republican ladies, who are not supposed to have subjects, but only admirers and worshippers. Apart from this question of taste, however, the volume, though somewhat incomplete and sketchy, contains a great deal of interesting gossip and personal information respecting American women of distinction. The book would have been better for curtailment here and there; and the author would, we think, have shown better taste had she not included the names of living persons in her catalogue of "republican queens."

—*The Poetry of Compliment and Courtship.* Selected and arranged by John Williamson Palmer, editor of *Folk Songs.* (Boston: Ticknor & Fields.) This neatly printed and well-arranged volume is the first of a series of five, in which the editor proposes to "trace, in choice selections of appropriate verse, the life of the Family, from its founding to its breaking up, through all its fortunes, happy or sad, all its ties of kindred or friendship, and all its homeliest associations." Each volume will be, however, complete in itself. The whole series will contain nearly three thousand poems, English and translated, the greater number of which have never before been found together in any compilation of verse. The series very appropriately commences with the poetry of compliment and courtship. The remaining volumes will be published in the following order: *The Poetry of Marriage and Offspring; The Poetry of Home and Friends; The Poetry of Meeting, Parting and Separation; The Poetry of Bereavement, Condolement and Consolation.* The good taste and tact displayed by the editor in the selections for the first volume and in their arrangement, are a guarantee that the collection as a whole will be one of the most complete and satisfactory compilations of poetry for the family ever published.

—*Rome and the Popes*, translated from the German of Dr. Karl Brandes, by Rev. W. J. Wiseman. (New-York and Cincinnati: Benzipes Brothers.) This little work is intended as a philosophico-historical demonstration of the thesis that the union between the Roman Catholic Church and the Eternal City is indissoluble. The author, in the fervent language of a devout Catholic, goes through the history of the Papacy, and bases his demonstration on the data accepted on the subject by his co-religionists. For the future he is, of course, sanguine, though he admits that temporary deprivation of his dominions may possibly occur to the Pope—as the translator puts it, "a Nabuchodonosor may arise, but he and his deeds shall perish."

—*The Works of Oliver Goldsmith, with Some Account of His Life and Writings.* New Edition. (New-York: Routledge & Co.) This new installment of Messrs. Routledge's Standard Library contains, in about seven hundred closely yet very clearly printed pages, the great bulk of Goldsmith's writings—including, in fact, everything but the English and Roman histories, the prefaces to which, however, are given. The memoir, though brief, is carefully compiled, and the vicissitudes of Goldsmith's strangely checkered career are vividly presented.

—*Confucius and the Chinese Classics; or, Readings in Chinese Literature.* (San Francisco: A. Roman & Co.) Rev. A. W. Loomis, who has edited and compiled this selection of translations from Confucius, Mencius and other Chinese authors, gives as his inducement for so doing the strong desire that exists, in view of our extending intercourse with China and the Chinese, to study the character, social habits and beliefs of that people. The translations are for the most part the work of Chinese scholars of high repute, the selection embraces a wide range, and the book will doubtless conduce to the result at which it aims. A great portion of the volume consists of extracts from the Four Books of Confucius, but the remainder includes many fragments from less known Chinese authors, whose writings have been collected by a San Francisco firm at great cost and exertion.

—*The Book of the Artists.* (New-York: G. P. Putnam & Co.) A new edition of this work has just been published. The publishers state, by way of explanation, that the grouping of certain artists in chapters, and giving to others a separate sketch, was an arrangement growing out of no invidious distinction, but suggested by the mechanical necessity of economising space, so as to bring the whole within the limits of a single volume. They also solicit additional facts and personal details, as well as lists of American pictures, so as to add a supplementary chapter and render the work complete. The reception of the work has been very encouraging. It is published in three different forms—an octavo edition, a quarto unbound for illustration, and a royal octavo on fine paper, with portraits.

—*Paris in 1867.* By Henry Morford. (New-York: Geo. W. Carleton & Co.)—This new contribution to the list of descriptive books of travel, called forth by the great French Exposition, compares favorably with its class, both for information and the manner of imparting it. Mr. Morford not only saw a great deal, but used discrimination as to what was worth describing or passing by in silence. In a pleasant, gossippy way he takes the reader along with him through many scenes of social and historic interest, the Exhibition itself being the chief attraction, of course; and blending intelligent criticism with some satire and fun, leaves, on parting with the reader, the impression of agreeable companionship and time well spent. The part of the book devoted to side shows and excursions, containing visits to notable places in England, Ireland, Switzerland, &c., is well written.

—*The Inner Life of Father Lacordaire.* (New-York: The Catholic Publication Society.) This deeply interesting work is translated from the French of Père Chocarne, by a religious of the same order, and is prefaced with an introduction from the pen of Very Rev. Father Aylward. It is a full and thoughtful study of the life and character of the great Dominican of the nineteenth century. Those who wish to appreciate fully the strange phenomenon of the existence in modern France of a monk whose whole genius was purely and essentially that of the middle ages, can find ample scope for doing so in the charmingly written pages of Père Chocarne.

—*Four Oaks:* a novel. By Kamba Thorpe. (New-York: Geo. W. Carleton & Co.)—A story of American life, and one which, although not of the first class, will be thought interesting by many. *Vanquished*, a novel, by Agnes Leonard, from the same publishers, is of the same general character, but displays greater power in descriptions of character and in construction.

—*Good Stories.* Part III. (Boston: Ticknor & Fields.) This number of a very convenient railway series contains six interesting stories, all relating to the Christmas and New-Year's holidays. The illustrations are by Meadows, Hennesy, Sol Eytinge and W. Homer.

—*Nicholas Nickleby* has been added by the Appleton's to their cheap edition of Dickens' works.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Climate of the California Coast—How it Compares with that of Europe.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The most wonderful feature of the Californian coast climate, is its equability. The Winter range of temperature, during four years of observation, was only 4°. The range in San Francisco, between January and July, was only 8° 3', while in Washington for the same period, it was five times as great, or 44° 2'. The temperature of San Diego ranges less than *half a degree* on the average for each month of the year.

I will quote here some tables of the range of temperature at different seasons, on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and in Europe, as well as of the mean Winter temperature; they are taken from Jno. Blodgett's excellent work on the *Climatology of the United States:*

SPRING.

Advance of Temperature.

Stations.	March. Mean.	March to April.	April to May.	May to June
Boston	36.2	10.2	10.1	9.7
New-York	38.3	10.4	10.7	9.0
San Francisco	52.8	2.5	0.0	3.5
Fort Miller, Cal.	56.7	6.3	6.0	4.9
London	42.5	4.4	6.6	7.0

AUTUMN.

Decline of Temperature.

	Aug't. Mean.	Aug to Sept.	Sept. to Oct.	Oct. to Nov.	Nov. to Dec.
West Point	71.8	7.5	11.3	10.3	10.3
San Francisco	57.2	1.0	0.3	3.6	3.1
Fort Miller	83.0	7.0	8.5	12.0	7.4
Fort Vancouver	65.5	4.7	7.5	6.8	10.0

WINTER TEMPERATURE.

Stations.	Mean.	Stations.	Mean.
San Diego	52.3	Lisbon	52.5
Aspinwall	42.4	Penzance	44.2
Sitka	36.5	Bergen	36.3
San Francisco	50.0		

It will be seen from this that San Francisco only changes 2° 4' from March to April, while the range in New-York and Boston is five times as much, and from April to May ten times as much as in the corresponding months on the Western coast. In Autumn the temperature rises in San Francisco in September, as compared with August, and only falls 3' of one degree in October, while it falls 11° at West Point. Again, from October to November and November to December, it falls but 3° in each, while here the decrease is 10°.

In Winter the mean temperature of San Diego and Lisbon are the same, of Sitka and Bergen, (Norway,) and nearly of Astoria and Penzance, (Cornwall.)

A very remarkable feature is also the variety of climates within a breadth of 150 miles in California. Thus, one may be enjoying a cool, pleasant June, say with a mean of 57°, in Monterey; he may travel east 150 miles, and pass through five successive belts of climate, representing, in turn, the Summers of Ireland, France, Northern Italy, Spain and Algeria, until at Fort Miller he finds a mean temperature of 108°, or the heats of interior Africa. Again, he has but the journey of a few miles to the snows and frosts of the Sierras. Within 200 miles, he may thus try almost every belt of the world's climate.

In comparing the temperature of Pacific stations with European, we find that San Francisco has the yearly temperature of Bordeaux and of Constantinople, but with far more equability of climate. Its Spring (57° and 54°) is milder than that of any city with which it can be compared, except Lisbon or Cadiz; its Summer (60° and 57°) is less warm, and its Winter far more genial than for instance Bordeaux, Madrid, Cadiz, Lisbon or Constantinople.

Monterey, again, has the yearly temperature of Toulouse, San Diego of Cadiz. Los Angeles, which has a Spring equal in warmth (74°) to the Summer of Madrid, has a Summer (67°) cooler than any corresponding European station, with an Autumn (56°) as moderate as that of southern France.

Taking the year through, the climate of California is a dry one, the Summer from the middle of May till November being almost entirely without rain, and the Winter being mainly only a showery season. The annual rain-fall is only about 22 inches, which is nearly the same with that of Syria, and about with Paris and Marseilles, while our coast reaches 42. The driest seasons prevail at Fort Yuma (where the rain-fall is only 3.15 inches) and on the southern coast. Thus, on the Ranche del Chino, near Los Angeles, the fall is 9.7 inches; at San Diego, 10.43; at San Luis Rey, 12.20. It increases steadily up the coast, being about 22 at San Francisco, 47.38 at Fort Vancouver, Oregon, or about the same as at Cincinnati; 86.35 at Astoria, and 89.94 at Sitka—the latter even surpassing Bergen, in Norway, (80 inches.)

The Spring rains only average two inches in San Diego, ten in San Francisco and fifteen at Astoria. All the famous vine countries of Europe have more rain through the year than Central California. Thus Bordeaux has 34 inches; the Rhine, 36.17; Madeira, 30.87; Manheim, 27.

The stranger from the Eastern coast is particularly struck with the dryness and purity of the California atmosphere. Animals which are left about dead, and garbage, do not infect the air as at home. Decaying substance seems to dry up. To this is due in part the remarkable salubrity of San Francisco. And yet much moisture must be borne in on the prevailing westerly sea winds, as is shown by the heavy fog which they cause in this city and its neighborhood. So dry and healthful are the nights anywhere away from the coast that one can sleep out in "the open" with the greatest comfort, and numbers of the laboring men in the rural districts still keep up their camping habits by rolling themselves in their blankets and "turning in" on a hay-stack or under a tree.

In investigating the causes of the peculiar climates on the Pacific coast, as I have said before, the difficulty is in the want of thorough observations of the facts. The great controlling cause is without doubt the ocean-current, or currents that set in on this coast; but how little is known of these. We only know this, that in Summer a great body of cool water pours in, probably from the Arctic regions, on the whole coast of California, Oregon and British America, and that this current is probably somewhat turned off from the northern portion of British America by the peninsula of Alaska and the adjacent islands. The result is that this part of the coast is often warmer than the more southern portion in Summer. This great body of cool water is coldest near the coast, so that on the fortieth parallel its temperature is increased from 56° 5', near the land, steadily through five degrees of longitude westward to 68°, and on the thirtieth from 62° to 66° during three degrees. Its average temperature near land is 57°, or the same with the coast climate. In Winter the water near the coast is two or three degrees higher than in Summer, and as much higher than that of the land.

As the sun's rays in the Summer months become more vertical, the inner plains and deserts of California and Nevada become heated and the air rarified. The great body of cool atmosphere on the neighboring ocean at once begins to pour into the rarified spaces, and we have that constant sea gale which each day roars through the opening in the mountains, called the "Golden Gate," and pouring over the coast ranges cools all interior California. The coast is advanced to an average temperature of 57° by it, and but for it, under a semi-tropical sun, without rain, the inner plains would become a desert. This sea-wind is, however, stripped of much moisture by the coast ranges, so that the interior suffers from want of water, and when it reaches the Sierras and passes them, it becomes an utterly dry wind over the great basin of the middle of the continent. I have felt this cooling gale in the very midst of the hottest canyons of the Sierras.

Again, in the Winter, the sun's rays becoming less vertical, and the interior being cooled, at the same time the ocean water (for some unexplained reason) being warmer, the sea gales cease, and the coast is warmer in Autumn than in Summer. The south and southeast winds, as well as the west and northwest, bringing in milder air than that of the land, are at once condensed, and the rainy season ensues. The most rainy point for the wind at San Francisco is south southeast, which is the line of the southern coast, and must bring in a milder temperature. The return of the sun northward again reverses this. The upper coasts of the Pacific are struck by the return trades in Summer, and the water being milder than on the Californian coast, and their interior portions, perhaps, less highly rarified, their winds are less violent and more warm, and thus more constantly condensed, so that they have far more rain throughout the year. But why the Oregon coast should have so much more rain than the Californian, and with such frequent southeast winds, is not clear from any facts I have been able to collect.

The coast ranges along the whole coast naturally at once form interior climates quite different from that of the sea-board. The further the interior ranges are from the influence of the sea air and the nearer to reflected heat from the sides of the Sierras, the hotter they become, until, as at Fort Miller, where the sun's rays are concentrated by hill-sides and the sea-breeze is shut off, we have the heat of the tropics; or, as at Fort Yuma, where the air is mainly from interior deserts, and the sea-breeze is utterly dried, and the latitude is far south, we find one of the hottest regions known in the world. So in interior British America and Washington Territory, we have regions quite northward, shut off from cool sea-winds and from dry desert air, placed between mountains where the Summer sun produces a temperature and flora which surprises us. There are probably also features in the configuration of the Northern Continent, with which we are as yet unacquainted, sheltering these remarkable districts from Arctic winds.

I have spoken in a former letter of the interesting correspondence between Syria and California. If we consider that the rainfall and annual mean of temperature of both are nearly the same, we shall see where the essential resemblance lies. But the Great African Desert acts upon the Asiatic country with far greater power than does our interior basin and the Arizona desert on California. And the Mediterranean is feeble in its importance compared with that vast body of water which cools and tempers the climate of the Pacific coast.

The climate of California is essentially its own, and has no exact analogue elsewhere in the world.

C. L. B.

The War Against the Chinamen in California.

From the Nevada City Transcript, Dec. 6.

On Wednesday last Sheriff Potter went over to Bridgeport township with warrants for the arrest of twenty-eight of the parties engaged in driving the Chinese out of the claims of Bell, Schardin & Judson at French Corral. The officers succeeded in finding all for whom they had warrants, and no resistance was made by any of them. The parties got together and determined to come over in a body and answer to the charge of rioting made against them in Judge Kendall's Court. They engaged the San Juan band, several members of which were under arrest, and left San Juan at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The procession, consisting of about forty men in five wagons, and a delegation on horseback, arrived in this city at 2:20 o'clock in charge of the officers. They came down Broad-street, and were the merriest set of prisoners we have ever seen. The band in the leading wagon was playing "Marching through Georgia," and the procession was headed by the American flag. In the second wagon was a transparency, upon the front of which was inscribed: "We'll fight it out on this line;" and on the reverse; "Grant is our leader." The approach of the procession had been announced, and a large crowd collected to see it. Several hundred men stood upon the corner of Broad and Pine streets when the procession passed. At the corner of Commercial and Pine, a large crowd of white men collected on one side, and on the other fully 150 Chinamen, who had no doubt heard of the trouble, stood watching the procession with interest. After marching around the town, the party stopped at the National Hotel for dinner. When the procession halted in front of the National, three cheers were proposed and given with a will for the "white man and white labor," followed by a proposition for "three groans for Charley Schardin, the war-horse of Democracy," which was also responded to.

We conversed with several of the parties and found there existed a determination to carry on the war against Chinese labor in the mines. We noticed among the party several prominent citizens of Bridgeport Township and heavy tax-payers. They claim that white men have offered to work for three dollars per day, and if they cannot make the money out of the claims are willing to lose their labor," and that the Chinese should not be employed to their exclusion. On the other hand, the owners of the mines claim the right to choose their own labor, and to discriminate in favor of that which is cheapest. We heard one party say that over one hundred and fifty men are connected with the league, and as the Chinamen had resumed work, it was likely that they would be driven off before those now prisoners returned to their homes.

Justice Kendall called Court at the County Courtroom at 3:30 o'clock. All the available space in the room was crowded with spectators, the Chinese being out in large numbers. District-Attorney Caldwell, assisted by A. A. Sargent, appeared for the State, and Judge Reardon and Thomas P. Hawley for the defence. The parties answered to their names as they were called from the warrant. The District-Attorney then read the complaint, charging them with rioting. Judge Reardon, on the part of the defence, entered the plea of not guilty, and asked that the trial be postponed for a few days. After considerable discussion, the Judge made an order, setting Saturday next for trial, and placing the defendants under bonds in the sum of $500 each.

Death of the Pioneer Gold Miner of California.

From the San Francisco Alta California.

The telegraph announces the death of Isaac Humphrey, at Victoria, one the 1st of December. He was generally known as "Major," and is an important character in the history of California. He was a Georgian by birth, and had worked in the placers of that State before coming to this coast. When Marshall discovered gold at Sutter's Mill, now Coloma, on the 19th January, 1848, he declared that the metal was gold, but he could not prove it, his associates did not believe him, and his discovery had no influence. The men in the neighborhood knew nothing about gold mining, and all, including Marshall, continued their labors on the mill and mill-race, and ordinary work, just as though there had been no gold in the neighborhood. Nevertheless, they would occasionally pick up bits of yellow metal in the race, and as these stood the tests of Mrs. Wiemer's soap-kettle—the only test known at Sutter's Mill—the men began to feel uneasy, and two months and a half after the discovery one of them, named Bennett, came down to San Francisco with some specimens to post himself. He showed his little nuggets to some acquaintances, and one of them happened to know that Humphrey had been a gold miner, so Bennett was taken to him. A look satisfied the Georgian of the character of the metal, and when he was told that these lumps were picked up by men who were not miners, he declared that though there had been some rich diggings in his native State, there was no place there as rich as the race at Sutter's Mill. He determined to go thither at once, and tried to persuade some friends to accompany him, but failed, so he went alone. The morning after his arrival at the mill, in the first week of April, he went out with a shovel and pan and got several dollars in his first panful, and after trying a number of places and finding the gold everywhere, he made a rocker and sat down to work regularly, washing out the gold rapidly. Marshall and his friends saw how it was done, and in three days after Humphrey's arrival every occupation save gold-mining was abandoned in that neighborhood, and men who had been glad to work a week before for a dollar a day were not content unless they were making thirty or forty dollars. The news spread, and California became famous and great, and $1,000,000,000 have flowed from the fountain that was discovered by Marshall and opened by Humphrey.

Singular Change in Chinese Dialects.

The *North China News* has the following in regard to a curious fact in connection with Chinese philology:

"The effects of the rebellion which drove to Shanghae the natives of the surrounding country, and of the influx of foreigners to Shanghae, many of them bringing in their train Chinese from other parts of the Empire, are beginning to make themselves visible in a change of the local dialect, or more properly a fusion of dialects, which in the opinion of the many will result favorably for the future progress of the Chinese in that part of the country. The Shanghae natives are, it appears, picking up words freely from all quarters, and that a curious jargon borrowed from Ningpo, Canton and Nanking, is taking the place of the ancient vernacular. Whether this is a real step toward a general fusion of dialects on the seaboard of the Empire is perfectly questionable, nor is the process likely, for some time at least, to increase the facilities enjoyed by foreigners for learning the Shanghae dialect. But it may be taken as a satisfactory sign that there exists the possibility of the China of the future possessing one generally intelligible dialect. Our strongest hope would lie in the general use of the mandarin dialect, which the Chinese of any province are by no means unwilling to acquire, did foreigners endeavor to substitute it for the abominable pidgin English now used. But we can hardly venture to hope that any dialect of Chinese will ever become a common medium of intercommunication between foreigners and natives. Rather must we look to the gradual acquisition by business Chinese of pure English, and this could be greatly aided by all foreigners without effort, if they refused for the future to talk in 'Pidgin.'"

Chinese Gambling Houses in San Francisco.

A San Francisco paper, in reporting the arrest of two Chinamen in that city for gambling, gives the following account of an unsuccessful attempt previously made:

"The officers have frequently attempted to get into the gaming houses kept by individuals of that race, but seldom with success. The games are usually carried on in an inner room, to which there is no entrance save through a very narrow hall, with many sharp angles and posted sentries to obstruct the passage of strangers or police officers. This arrangement renders it very difficult to obtain admission to any of these places. About three weeks since Officer Lines, who participated in the present arrest, went to one of these Chinese houses with two other officers. He succeeded in pushing past the first sentry, and entered the narrow hall, but suddenly a slip-noose was dropped from a hole in the ceiling above, which fell over his head, and a vigorous and sudden jerk upward tightened the rope about his neck, and he found himself lifted almost off his feet. The men above had a good will to raise him to the ceiling and choke him to death, but the other officers rushed in, cut the rope and released him. His neck was considerably injured by the noose, and as no one could be seen, the officers did not attempt to go further."

The Late Volcanic Eruption in Nicaragua.

From the Panama Star and Herald, Dec. 23.

Below we publish an interesting letter describing in detail the recent volcanic eruption Nicaragua, a short account of which we gave in our issue of the 3d inst.:

Leon, Nicaragua, Dec. 4, 1867.

On the 14th of November last a new volcano broke out in Nicaragua, about eight leagues to the east of the City of Leon, on a crowded line of volcanoes running through the State, parallel with the Pacific coast.

It commenced about 1 o'clock in the morning, with a succession of explosions which were very distinctly felt and heard at Leon. These explosions opened a fissure through the earth's crust about half a mile in length, running from the old fissure in a southwest direction, about midway between the extinct volcanoes of Las Pilas and Orota, two of the numerous cones which stud the ancient fissure. Before daylight on the morning of the 14th, fire was seen issuing from the new volcano in various places. The explosions continued irregularly during the whole time that the volcano was in a state of eruption—sometimes in rapid succession, and at other times at intervals of half an hour. Low, rumbling sounds were heard almost incessantly. In the course of a few days two craters were opened on the new fissure, about a thousand feet apart—one on the southwestern extremity, discharging perpendicularly, and the other shooting out toward the northeast at an angle of 45°. The flames from these two craters steadily increased in size and height, while jets of flame and slighter discharges were emitted from two or three other side fissures.

On the morning of Nov. 22 I went out to the new volcano for the purpose of observing it more closely, though I had seen and heard it, and felt the concussions very plainly each day and night at Leon. The best view which I obtained of it on this occasion was before daylight, from a mountain summit about one mile to the northwest of the fissure and at right angles with it. The main crater at the right hand was actively at work, throwing out flames and half-melted cinders through a circular orifice about sixty feet in diameter, which was constantly filled to its utmost capacity with the fiery contents from below. A regular cone, built up entirely by the falling cinders, to the height of about 200 feet, had already formed around the crater. The rim and throat of the cone were white with heat, the outside red hot half way down, and the remainder black, but glistening to its base with innumerable glowing sparks. It was puffing out smoke regularly about once a second, with a strong, constant blast, which kept up a column of flame filled with flying cinders, to the height of about 500 feet above the mouth of the crater. Irregular explosions occurred at intervals varying from ten to thirty minutes, increasing the force and volume of the discharge, and sending them far up into the black rolling clouds above. The cinders went up in half-fused blazing masses from one to three feet in diameter, and came rattling down upon the cone hardened, and striking with a clinking metallic sound. After daylight the red appearance of the cone changed to a bluish black.

The left-hand crater was shooting out oblique discharges of flame and cinders of a similar character, at an angle of 45 degrees from the other, and evidently communicated with it about a thousand feet below the surface, the two orifices being that distance apart, and both discharging simultaneously. This half-horizontal crater was about twenty feet in diameter. On the afternoon of the 27th, after a series of explosions, which seemed to shake the earth to its centre, the volcano commenced discharging vast quantities of black sand in connection with the heavier rocks. The column of flame at night was considerably increased in height, and bright, meteor-like spots were seen ascending in the flames to the height of not less than three thousand feet. These were large spherical stones from four to five feet in diameter. The next morning the streets and house-tops of Leon were covered with a heavy coating of fine black sand from the volcano, and a vast luminous cloud of raining sand overspread the whole surrounding country. This rain of sand continued until the morning of the 30th, when the volcano gradually died away, apparently smothered by its accumulated eruptions. The sand now covers the whole surrounding country, from the volcano to the Pacific, which is more than fifty miles from it. At Leon it lies from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in depth. As we approach the volcano it gradually grows deeper and coarser. For miles around the crater it lies about a foot in depth and in particles from three-eighths to half an inch in diameter. Still nearer to the cone the sand increases to several feet in depth, and the particles gradually increase in size till they become small, broken rocks. Around the base of the cone, round, heavy rocks from four to five feet in diameter lie thickly scattered, but much the larger portion of them have broken into fragments. The cone itself is 200 feet high, with a crater in the top 200 feet in diameter, and about the same number of feet in depth. The inside of the crater is covered, the same as the outside, with hard broken rocks, generally less than a foot in diameter. The throat of the crater appears to be entirely filled up. A long ridge of black scoria leads out from the smaller crater, in a northeasterly direction. The slaggy, lava-like scoria which first issued from the main crater, is now principally covered up by the hard plutonic rocks which came out with the later discharges from profounder depths. The forest for leagues around is scarred and maimed by the heavy showers of keen-edged sand, and for half a mile around the cone the trees are leveled with the ground, and their scattered fragments buried under the broken rocks.

The volcano was an active and interesting sight for sixteen days, and now in its repose affords an ample and instructive field for the geologist. Indeed no country in the world presents more interesting study than the plain of Leon. Twenty volcanic cones are seen bristling from it at a single view. Its soil is inexhaustible in fertility, and as finely pulverized and as evenly distributed as that of the Nile or Mississippi. This wonderful soil, however, has not been pulverized or distributed by water, but by fire! It has literally rained down from the volcanoes richly freighted with fertilizing material.

Humboldt regretted before his death that men of science had no more fully investigated this remarkable region of country, and I hope that it may not much longer remain neglected by them.

MONS. BENAZET.

A Sketch of the Late Farmer of the Baden Gambling Saloons.

From the Pall-Mall Gazette, Dec. 17.

The Paris papers are still moralizing on the death of one who was a European celebrity in his way. M. Edouard Benazet, the farmer of the Baden Baden gambling salons, for years past has been of hardly less importance in the eyes of the simple inhabitants of the capital of the Grand Duchy than the Grand Duke himself. Benazet was the son of the proprietor of the famous "Maison Frascati," situated on the Boulevard Montmartre, at the corner of the Rue Richelieu, who, when public gambling was surpressed in France by Louis Philippe, transferred his "caisse," his *rouge et noir* and roulette tables, his band of croupiers, and his brood of decoy ducks to Baden Baden, in the neighborhood of the Black Forest, then the mere capital of an insignificant principality, and an ordinary German watering-place, resorted to by dyspeptic valetudinarians. These seem to have proved but poor patrons of Benazet's gaming-tables, as at his death, some years afterwards, it was found, what with the sum he had expended in the erection of the Conversation House, and the laying out of the adjoining grounds, together with the annual subsidy he had paid to the Grand Duke, and the outlay he had been required to make for the benefit of the town generally, that he had not merely dissipated all the capital he had brought with him to Baden, but had left behind him a couple of million francs of debt. To this far from hopeful inheritance his son (who had been educated for the Paris bar, but had preferred the idle life of a Boulevard dandy, with occasional service in the National Guard, of which, by the way, he was a decorated commandant) succeeded, and from this period the gambling salons of Baden Baden may be said to date their prosperity. When the railway system connected the little capital of the Grand Duchy with that capital of art, luxury, fashion and pleasure, situate on the banks of the Seine, the younger Benazet found his wildest dreams realized—found, in fact, an ordinary German watering-place transformed into the summer capital of the great world of fashion. Emboldened by his success, he forthwith rebuilt the Conversation House, erected streets of handsome houses, a church, a hospital, and a theatre (for which he engaged the services of artists of European reputation) formed a race course, constructed a grand stand, and gave a large sum annually to swell the stakes that were to be run for, in addition to which, his biographers tell us, that he contributed liberally to all the charities of the town. "M. Edouard Benazet," says the *Figaro*, in lachrymose strain, "was an excellent man, whom circumstances had forced to embrace a career which was not to his liking. Spite of all his voluntary and involuntary generosity, Benazet, it is said, received for his share very nearly fifty per cent. per annum upon his invested capital. Yet, although he had not set foot within the salons of his own handsome kursaal for something like ten years, we are told that, what with reconciling disputes between the *artistes* engaged to perform at his theatre, and the thousand and one other troubles incident to his position at the head of the chief gambling establishment in the world, he passed but an unhappy time of it at Baden Baden during the season, and was always glad to return to his elegant Parisian hotel in the Rue de la Victoire. His death has, of course, produced a grand sensation in the capital of the petty State which he did so much to embellish and deprave.

THE UPRISING IN ITALY.

Narrative of the Garibaldian Campaign by the Roman Committee of Insurrection.

Florence (Dec. 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

The narrative of the Roman Committee of Insurrection begins by declaring that the events in Rome from the 22d to the 30th October are hitherto imperfectly known to the world. From the first outbreak of the insurrection they (the committee) did their utmost to send information, but "the state of siege, the malevolence of adversaries of all political colors, from Papal *sbirri* to the agents of French diplomacy, from the Florence *Consorteria* to its representatives in the National Committee in Rome, interested to conceal or distort the truth and to refuse its just value to an insurrection they did not desire, prevented the real facts from being known, and allowed the dissemination of the false report that 'Rome has done nothing.'" The members of the Committee of Insurrection, therefore, who prepared, directed, and took part in the revolt, and are thoroughly acquainted with all its details and mysteries, come forward and publish the truth. From the day the last French soldier left Rome the Roman people felt insurrection to be their duty:

"Italy, diplomacy, the September Convention had placed them alone in the presence of the Papacy, subjecting both to a sort of experiment of which the result was to be either the consecration of the temporal Pontificate or the proclamation of Rome as capital of Italy. The Roman people could not allow the experiment to be prolonged, or to result solely to the advantage of the adverse party, and a secret but unanimous word was passed through Rome—'The hour of puerile manifestations is gone by; it is necessary to prepare an insurrection, and when prepared to rise.' From that moment the star of the Roman National Committee began to pale; tricolored balloons and flags, dogs with cockades tied to their tails, pasteboard shells, processions in the Corso and Forum, no longer sufficed to justify the allowance, raised from 5,000f. to 10,000f. a month, which the Committee had received since 1860; such were held to be unworthy means of a protest for a people decided to shake off an abhorred yoke. Here in Rome something more serious and energetic was demanded. All desired a change of direction and of means for commencing the action."

Then follows a sketch of the various Roman committees, their origin and rivalries. The National Roman Committee of 1853 represented the party now known as the Moderates. From 1859, especially, being looked upon as the agent of the Italian Government, in which complete confidence was then felt, it succeeded in absorbing a great part of the Liberal element in Rome. It held out great promises to the Roman people that their aspirations should all be gratified—promises which it assuredly has in no way fulfilled. Opposed to that committee was the Committee of Action, born of the Italian Association instituted by Mazzini after 1849. It was composed of but a few men, some of them daring and honest. It found supporters among the lower orders, but could never get a hold upon those social classes which possess money and influence. Toward the time of the departure of the French, the inefficiency of the National Committee being evident, a fruitless attempt was made to reform it. The men then composing the Committee would neither accept nor change anything. This of necessity gave rise, in April of the present year, to the Roman Centre of Insurrection, represented in Florence by the centre of emigration under the auspices of Garibaldi. To this centre the Committee of Action tacitly adhered, preserving, however, its independence. The National Committee, until then uncontested masters of the field in Rome, combated the new centre to the utmost, leaving nothing undone to paralyze its action and frustrate every effort to arm Rome. It was absolutely necessary to put an end to this indecorous struggle, so damaging to the great national interests. In July a fusion gave birth to the National Roman Junta, which issued a manifesto, in which it appealed to all parties, from the most moderate to the most advanced, to combine, with the sole object of overthrowing the temporal power of the Pope and then proceeding to a *plébiscite.* The Romans were to begin the movement, but the premature entrance of the Garibaldian bands into the Roman States thwarted this arrangement. Rome was still unprepared. Some of the National Junta, in concert with part of the Committee of Action, resolved to aid in every way the provincial movement and to carry out the insurrectionary programme without delay:

"Those were the men who to-day sign this document, and who constituted themselves as, and still compose, the Roman Committee of Insurrection. Those numerous transformations and party struggles in Rome, when all our strength should have been combined and directed to one sole aim, were grievous damage and shame. Italy would have the right to judge them with much severity, but it is just to say that the whole fault of these deplorable conflicts lay with the Roman National Committee. To say nothing of minor reasons, the chief and indisputable one was the bond of vassalage which bound it to France and to that Tuscan Consorteria, almost always in power, which held it urgent to bury the Roman question in silence, and whose chief interest and concern was to keep the capital of Italy at Florence. Evidently the National Committee was the last and the least disposed of all the parties who disputed the direction of the Roman movement to abdicate a power which gave it authority and money, promised it grades and honors, assured it a species of viceroyalty in Rome, putting it in a position to treat officially, like a recognized potentate, with the Italian Government, delegated to whom it had a salaried representative who sat in Parliament."

By the many persons who have at one time or other taken a strong interest in the Roman question, the above revelation will be eagerly read. The European public has heard a great deal of rival National Committees, but this is the first time that their history has been so clearly laid before it. The first object of the Roman Committee of Insurrection was to introduce arms and ammunition into Rome. The National Committee had done nothing in that way, notwithstanding its ample means and the number of years during which it had had the direction of affairs.

Our only way of getting arms was from the Italian party of action and from Garibaldi, its chief. It was by the help of him and his friends that after many desperate attempts, and in spite of the thousand obstacles opposed to us by the Italian and Papal Police, we at last agreed in bringing a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition to within a few miles of Rome. One last effort and Rome would be armed. Meanwhile the ardent and generous propaganda of Garibaldi roused all the vigilance of the Roman Police, and redoubled the difficulty of our task. When the first bands of insurgents were formed in the Viterbese and Sabina, it became almost impossible to bring in the arms. There came a moment when their custody in the place where they were deposited became so dangerous that it was necessary to bury them in the ground, although that was almost equivalent to losing them, by reason of the dampness of the soil. Meanwhile, the bands increased and advanced; all eyes were fixed on Rome. We were informed that, in presence of an insurrection in the capital, France herself would recede, and the Italian Government would no longer be able to hesitate. It was necessary to act without delay. We felt all the urgency of the moment; but, fatally and by no fault of ours, we were unarmed and unprepared. Undiscouraged, we tried to introduce arms by other means, but the inexplicable error of the chief of a band cut the communication at the decisive moment, and rendered impossible the execution of a plan on which we had based our surest hopes. It was then that the brothers Cairoli, informed of our miserable condition, thought of descending the Tiber into Rome itself, with a cargo of arms, themselves and their companions assuming the perilous duty of escort. All know how the enterprise ended, but to those generous and daring men an imperishable monument has been raised in every Roman heart."

The clandestine introduction of arms being impossible, it was determined to try force. The arms buried beyond San Paolo were to be dug up, placed in a neighboring vineyard, and on an appointed day men were to meet there to arm themselves, to load the remaining weapons on carts, and to enter the city through a gate, which another party of insurgents was to assail and open from within. The digging up and transport to the vineyard were exceedingly difficult to be done without attracting attention, and, although all possible precautions were taken, it is supposed the Police were thereby put upon the track of the conspiracy. The risk had to be run, for there was no alternative. What follows is a circumstantial narrative of the outbreak of the 22d of October in Rome:

"We took forcible possession of the Matteini vineyard at at a time when its owners were absent. The chief points of attack in Rome, once the arms introduced, were the Campidoglio, Piazzi Colonna, Quirinal, Piazza del Popolo, the Macao Barracks, and the Vatican. Some barracks had been mined. The hour fixed for action was 7 P. M. on the 22d of October. At noon on that day our chiefs of sections had received their instructions; the total force reckoned upon was 3,000 men. For some days past the whole city had been in a great ferment, and everything warranted the belief that the people would second the movement when once begun. But, as we suspected, the police had already discovered the store of arms, and at a quarter past five a column of Pontificals, consisting of a company of Zouaves and half a squadron of mounted *gendarmes*, moved out to attack the Vigna Matteini. At that hour there were but seven or eight persons at the vineyard, left in charge of the arms. The remainder of those to whom rendezvous had there been given, about 200 picked men, had either been arrested or turned back as they issued from the gate of San Giovanni, the only one open that day. To contend against such an overwhelming force of enemies seemed madness, nevertheless a few shots were exchanged before the house was abandoned. While outside of Rome the arms were thus lost, the insurgents within the city, ignorant of the fact, boldly attacked, at the appointed hour of 6:30, the guardhouse at the gate of St. Paolo, took it, burnt it and opened the gate. But this done, instead of friends, they found themselves in the presence of enemies—the Papal column coming in after its attack on the Vigna Matteini. The insurgents sustained the shock and drove the Pontificials back. They also attacked the picket on guard at the neighboring powder magazine and took it prisoner. It was not till 9:30 at night that a strong Papal column returned to the charge and retook the gate of San Paolo, whence our people betook themselves, some to the neighboring vine-yards, others to the Aventine Hill. A column of about eight hundred young men, the flower of Rome, occupying all the long line of ways from the Porta San Paolo along the Marmorata, as far as the Bocca della Verita and the Piazza Montanara, stood expecting arms, ready immediately to throw themselves upon the points designated in the plan. But unarmed, and soon surrounded by a dense column of troops, they were able only to receive the enemy, to fire without flinching, and then, overpowered by numbers, many had to surrender themselves prisoners. Fully 200 young Romans were sent to fill up the already crowded prisons of the Pontifical tyrant. The attempt of the Vigna Matteini and gate of San Paolo having failed, the want of arms paralyzed the action of all that other body of insurgents which, from the Piazza Montanara and adjacent streets, had for its chief object the capture of the Campidoglio. The Campidoglio, which, so long as daylight lasted, seemed guarded only by a small number of men, suddenly appeared occupied by a company of foreign rifles, (Swiss and German,) who had been concealed in the Palace of the Conservators, so that when our people opened fire and tried to mount the stone steps they were driven back by a heavy fire, which struck down several of them. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the failure of the attempted surprise and the unfavorable position in which they found themselves, our men, armed only with a few guns and some Orsini shells, stood firm for some time, and boldly returned the enemy's fire, causing him considerable losses, among them a captain of *gendarmes* killed. Also on the side of the Roman Forum a good number of citizens tried to occupy the Campidoglio, ascending on the side of the Tarpeian Rock and of the arch of Septimus Severus. They met with strong opposition, and their rear was threatened from the neighboring barracks of the Swiss Chasseurs; but they stoutly sustained the attacks of the enemy, and on both sides a good number of dead and wounded remained on the ground. On the Piazza Colonna the sentry on duty was killed, several shells were exploded; but, unfortunately, the depot of revolvers destined to arm the insurgents who were to attack the quarters of the General commanding and the Palace of the Police at Monte Citorio was discovered and seized at the very moment when it was about to be distributed. There was no longer a possibility of engaging in a conflict, and strong patrols of cavalry and infantry dispersed the groups and made numerous arrests. The Serristori barracks of the Papal Zouaves had been mined, a daring and most dangerous enterprise; but by a technical incident, unnecessary here to explain, only one of the three barrels of powder took fire, and the building was but partially blown up. Not a few Zouaves, however, were buried in the ruins. This act produced a deep impression in the city and struck terror into the troops."

After this full account of the occurrences on the night of the 22d of October comes that of the Cairoli episode, sent in my last. The attacks intended to be made at the Piazza del Popolo, Vatican, &c., had been left to the sections more immediately dependent on the National Committee, which, after long vacillation, had promised its coöperation and had received communication of the plans of the Committee of Insurrection. Scarcely any of these sections, says the narrative, were to be found, when the time came, at their designated posts. Nearly 2,000 men whose services were promised were absent when the hour struck. The reason assigned by the Committee of Insurrection is that the agents of the National Committee had given a counter order.

"In whose name and for what reason is not known, but it is a fact that on the 22d, at 10 A. M., those agents received the necessary sums to supply their men, and that at 4 P. M., three hours before the time fixed for action, without advising or consulting those who had the direction of the movement, and were answerable for it, a counter-order was given. Under the blow of so many reverses, and agitated by the suspicion that treachery was in our ranks, it would not have been surprising if, after the unfortunate day of the 22d, we had abandoned all thoughts of resistance. But those patriots who had escaped imprisonment came to us on the morning of the 23d, and said, 'We must continue at any cost.' If a protest sealed with blood was alone needed to render the policy of the Italian Government propitious to us, and that of France less adverse, we were ready to go on, albeit with the scantiest means. It was scarcely dusk on the 23d when at San Lorenzo e Damaso a company of Antibians, which escorted a party of Roman and Garibaldian prisoners, was attacked by the people, partly disarmed, and compelled to abandon its captives. At the same time many patrols were assailed with Orsini shells in various parts of the city. At the Sora barracks the soldiers were in a state of tumult, believing the building to be mined; they fired on the unarmed people in the neighborhood, and killed several, including a woman. The agitation of the city increased, the Police made wholesale arrests, the gates were barricaded and defended with artillery, the bridges over the Tiber mined, the posts doubled, foot and horse patrols were in continual movement day and night, all the stragetical positions were occupied by strong columns of troops, circulation was difficult by day, most dangerous at night, the streets were deserted after dark. It was, in fact, the state of siege, insidious, masked, unproclaimed, more dangerous and terrible than any other. Meanwhile the Papal Government trumpeted forth to credulous Europe that Rome was tranquil and its Government safe."

On the 24th the state of siege was proclaimed. On the 25th occurred the fight in the Trastevere, at the Casa Ajani, a large woolen manufactory, where a few courageous men were laboriously collecting arms and ammunition with a view to a fresh attempt. Particulars of this affair were sent to you from Rome on the 28th or 29th of October. The house was attacked by gendarmes and Zouaves. According to the narrative of the Committee, its defenders were 50 in number, against a whole battalion, and had only 28 muskets and 20 Orsini shells. It was a desperate struggle, which lasted four hours, during which the people in some of the adjacent houses did their utmost to help the besieged handful by throwing bricks, tiles and furniture down upon the soldiers. At last the Zouaves got into the house, and then it became a desperate hand-to-hand fight, one against ten, and the women set the example:

"A Roman woman, Giuditta Tavani, six months gone with child, and carrying her little boy on her arm, fought heroically with a revolver, received several bayonet wounds, and at last, struck by a bullet in the breast, breathed out her heroic soul. At the same moment the boy was killed, as well as another son, 13 years old. From floor to floor, from room to room, the desperate struggle continued, until at last, all resistance overcome, slaughter ensued. The Zouaves gave no quarter; men, women, children, the armed and the unarmed, every human being in the house was slain by the bayonet."

I think you were told from Rome of reports of a shocking massacre in that Trastavere house, and that the Papal Government admitted that fifteen of its defenders had been killed, which appears to have been much within the mark. The narrative says that on the following days—the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of October—attacks on patrols and the explosion of Orsini shells continued. Gendarmes, Zouaves and Antibians were stabbed; the people, exasperated and desperate, revenged themselves as they could. Then came tardy news (for at that time communication between Rome and Florence was irregular, and it was hard to learn the truth in a city where the only journals have priests for editors) of the fall of Rattazzi, the failure of Cialdini and the advent of Menabrea—in Rome interpreted as the triumph of reaction. The last hope of an Italian occupation faded, and the arrival of the French upon the 30th of October totally dispelled it. The narrative concludes as follows:

"If Rome had been armed, if the untimely formation of the bands in the Provinces had not compelled us to precipitate the movement, if the policy of the Italian Government had been more resolute and patriotic, if the French Government had respected the September Convention, we should have triumphed. But to express and to seal the wish of Rome, to rid the minds of the deluded and the cowardly of every idea of conciliation and transaction, upward of fifty dead, one hundred wounded and eight hundred cast into prison, the state of siege and the necessity of French intervention may be considered to suffice. Let Italian and foreign reactionaries put away their illusions, let the French Government undeceive itself and diplomacy despair. Rome will profit by its experience and its misfortune, and will recommence. Our watchword is, 'Try again and do better.'"

The Roman Committee of Insurrection.

Rome, December, 1867.

RELIGION IN AUSTRIA.

Progress of Reform—Its Effect Upon the Clerical Press.

Vienna (Dec. 13) Correspondence of Le Monde.

The Committee of Public Worship is pursuing the course of its deliberations concerning the famous religious edicts of Dr. Muhlfeld. It has just adopted a long series of articles which treat very inconsiderately a great number of things. I will pass rapidly over them, for I have not the courage to show in detail how Catholicism is being destroyed in Germany, or how Christian liberty is being regimented to the profit of modern ideas, and to great satisfaction of heretics and Jews. In the first place, Art. 37 of the Edicts will not allow the establishment of religious institutions in Austria, whatever they may be, without the previous and formal consent of the State, which may be given or withheld according to the caprice or intrigues of the moment. The same article also declares that the regulations or constitutions of those establishments must be also sanctioned by the State, as well as the reforms introduced by the superiors of those institutions. The State is thus transformed into a Bishop or Pope, and judges finally purely religious affairs. Article 39 deserves to be mentioned. It says: "Meetings in a church or of religious societies are subject to the general laws on associations," that is to say, that in order to pray to God in common, the faithful will probably have to first obtain the written consent of the Commissary of Police, or of some other competent authority. This regulation would be ridiculous if it were not monstrous. Robespierre did not aggravate his tyranny with so many arbitrary restrictions; he was satisfied with ordering that the heads of the faithful and of the priests who prayed to God, even in secret, should be cut off. It was more odious, but it was also more candid. The Church is, besides, prohibited from censuring books and writings, whatever they may be, even when they are impious or immoral. Such is the declaration of Article 41. The State law on the Press has appeared sufficient to our legislators in such a question. Article 53 declares, among other things, that "no one can be forced to observe days of rest or religious feasts." What our legist calls days of rest, that is to say Sundays, is an essentially religious day among Christians. It is, in fact, only a day of rest, because the Church forbids all manual labor on it. But the law-makers here are not satisfied with abolishing the Lord's day under the pretext that they do not wish to impose it on any one; they likewise will not allow the clergy to collect subscriptions among the faithful of their churches without being authorized by the State, and only when the churches cannot provide for their wants by their own foundations. This at least appears to be the meaning of Article 55, which refers to the dues and contributions for the maintenance of the religious services.

PRUSSIAN GUNS.

Some of Herr Von Dreyses' Latest Inventions.

Berlin (Dec. 12) Correspondence of the London Times.

Among these, the grenade rifle, to be shortly given to some fusileer regiments, is mentioned as the most important. Its physical and moral effect upon the enemy is anticipated to exceed everything hitherto achieved in this line. The ball, weighing eighty-eight grammes, is fifty-three millimetres long, hollow, and filled with a charge of powder two and a half grammes in weight. On striking, it explodes with the greatest certainty, and, dispersing its fragments three feet in every direction, is reputed to do as much damage as three or four ordinary balls, and to create as much dismay as would a dozen. The ingenuity displayed in making a simple yet effective projectile is repeated in a contrivance to weaken the rebound, necessarily strong in so heavy a weapon. The calibre of the new rifle is 21 millimetres. Speaking of firearms, a few words may be bestowed upon the rifled mortars devised by the Prussian Artillery Commissioners. They are breech-loaders 6½ feet long, and can be brought to an elevation of 75 degrees. It is asserted that, hitting their mark with as much precision as the rifled cannon, they are applicable in many cases where the latter would be of no use. If the hopes of professional people are fulfilled, their balls, flying over walls that would be impenetrable to rifled cannon, will prove incomparably more dangerous enemies to fortresses than the old mortar with its random shots, while when employed on coast defences they will fall perpendicularly on the deck of a vessel the cuirassed sides of which mock attack.

A Child Poisoned and Thrown into the River at Fishkill Landing.

From the Newburgh Journal, Dec. 30.

On Saturday last there was considerable excitement among our neighbors at Fishkill Landing consequent upon the finding of the body of a male infant which had been first drugged to death, it is supposed, and then cast into the river. Coroner Vanderwater held an inquest over the remains. Dr. Bell gave it as his opinion that the child had been drugged to death, probably with laudanum. It was apparently about two months old, and neatly and elegantly clad. No mark of violence was found on it. The inquest was adjourned until Thursday of this week. Suspicion points to an unknown woman who was around the station building all day Christmas. She was a singular looking female, and rather shabbily dressed. She wore a large shawl, in the folds of which those who saw her on that day have, in view of subsequent developments, located the bundle containing the body of the dead baby. She was asked by the station agent, Col. McKay, when she had been lingering around after the passage of the trains each way, whether or not she wanted to go away. She replied that she did, and was told to take the first train and leave. A Fishkill Police officer also threatened to arrest her as a vagrant. How she left and when no one knows. At any rate she bought no ticket at the office.

Capture of a Bald Eagle by a Boy.

The Petersburgh (Va.) *Index* of the 25th ult. is the authority for the following statement:

"A large eagle of the bald-head species was caught by a negro boy, near Prince George Court-house, day before yesterday, and exhibited to crowds of interested spectators on the old Market-square yesterday morning. The boy says he saw the bird sitting upon the limb of a tree as he was coming along the road. He clapped his hands to make it fly off, instead of doing which the eagle swooped and attacked him. He seized the bird by the wing as the latter seized him by the breeches leg, and in the contest he came off conqueror, and the eagle missed its Christmas dinner. From tip to tip the bird measured fully six feet, and in an attack upon a child would no doubt have been successful. As it was, the boy, who is two-thirds grown, was more than a match for it. It must have been severe hunger that induced the attack upon a person so large—that is, if the negro's statement is true."

Alex. H. Stephens.—Mr. Stephens is now temporarily sojourning with a friend in the vicinity of Baltimore, having visited the North to superintend the publication of a work he has written, upon the causes of the late contest, the principles involved, and the results of the war. His views and statements from his stand-point will be looked for with considerable interest. Mr. Stephens has thus far declined to comply with the numerous requests made to him to lecture in the Northern cities.—*Washington Star, Dec. 29.*

A physician in Boston recently wrote a prescription, and as he desired to administer the medicine to a child, waited until it came from the druggist's. He gave the child a drop, it uttered a cry, and he found that the druggist had put sulphuric acid instead of sulphuric ether into the medicine. The child is still in a dangerous condition.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The Shipping Interests of the United States—Necessity of Government Aid.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much is being said and written in regard to our Ocean trade in different parts of the country. In your paper of the 20th November, ult., appeared a well-written article upon this important subject, and your correspondent has been waiting for some time, in hopes some one more competent than himself would expose its fallacy. Every American citizen, whether engaged in the commerce of our country or not, has a deep interest in its commercial prosperity. All parties know and confess the humiliating truth, that we, as a nation, are rapidly declining in all that concerns our foreign trade, and no one, who has in his breast an American heart, but who deplores this downward tendency in our great maritime interests.

With undeveloped resources, which absolutely defy computation, unrivaled in our ability of producing the great staples of commerce; with an inland trade and traffic, exceeding that of any nation on the globe; and with more of the elements of commercial power and of national wealth than in the history of the world, was ever vouchsafed to any other people; with a population distinguished for energy, untiring industry and business intelligence, commensurate with the vast resources of the Republic; we are, nevertheless, obliged to admit that in all that should give us position and influence among the great family of nations, we are rapidly making what the splenatic old cynic of Roanoke would call "a retrograde advance." This condition of the Republic is the more humiliating, since the unprecedented strides which our country made after the war of 1812 up to the recent period in commercial greatness, were mainly due to our free institutions, and were reluctantly admitted by the nations of Europe, who, during the rebellion, did all in their power, with a few honorable exceptions, to ruin our Government and destroy the prestige of that commercial greatness.

All eyes are turned upon Congress during its present session for wise legislation to arrest this downward course of our foreign trade, and all agree with the writer in question in the imperative necessity for such legislation.

We do not believe that the untiring energies of our people will permit the sceptre of commerce to be much longer kept from our grasp; but the apathy of Congress upon this most important of all our national concerns will render it more difficult to recover our former prestige, and impose new burdens upon our people which will tax all their powers to throw off.

The writer of the article referred to in yours of the 25th of November lays down three plans for reviving our shipping interests, which have been proposed:

First—To grant a drawback to American ship-builders of the Customs duties on all foreign materials used in the construction of ships.

Second—To allow American citizens to purchase and nationalize foreign-built ships and steamers.

Third—To grant Government aid to American steamers to Europe.

It would seem that no intelligent American could withhold his hearty consent to the wisdom and necessity of the first plan. If the revenue taxes are remitted on our manufactures when exported, why should not this same privilege be given to those engaged in ship-building? Every legislation required to relieve this most important industrial pursuit of our country should be generously and promptly accorded by Congress.

We can however by no means concur with the writer in question in his argument in support of the second plan laid down by him, and we very much mistake the spirit and energy of the American people if they tamely submit to the case as put by him.

It is true, as he says, that "we must have steam vessels," but we wonder at the imploring and abject tone implied in the question put by him, "How and where are we to procure them?" We answer, not in foreign lands, built by foreign mechanics and ship-builders; but by the wise and fostering legislation of our Government; by the development of our own boundless resources, and by stimulating the skill an enterprise of our own intelligent mechanics and ship-builders, instead of crushing them and giving aid to their foreign rivals.

In England it is true that in the construction of large steamships for the American trade, "wood has given place to iron," and for this change a ready answer is at hand—simply because in England such steamships may be built cheaper than wooden steamers. With us the case is entirely different. While we have coal and iron in greater abundance than England, we possess what she does not, vast forests of the best of ship timber, and though it may be economy for Great Britain to build her steamers of iron, the case is far different with us. We may hazard the assertion, without fear of refutation, that could the ship-yards of Old England command our forests of timber, we should never have heard of iron steamships, and least of all, of their beasted superiority over wooden steamers. The transition from wooden to iron vessels, in England, has been, therefore, the result of necessity, and not of choice, and all the hue and cry against wooden vessels, in England, illustrates the old fable of the fox's cry of "sour grapes."

It shows, however, the wise policy of England in the prudent husbandry of her own resources. Her foresight years ago, looking to the object of perpetuating and increasing the steam vessels of her merchant marine, and the monopoly of the Atlantic trade, making other Governments and people pay tribute to her own commercial interests, has been directly the reverse of that of our own Government.

Large subsidies were paid to enable English shipping merchants to establish steamship lines with this country, the East and West Indies, Australia, and wherever they could be benefitted by commercial intercourse.

This wise policy aided all the departments of commerce, and if it did not secure immediate gains and profits, secured them from loss during the first years of experiment with the various lines of steamers, while the course of trade was being changed from the older and slower methods, and while new models and new machinery were being perfected so as to economize in running expenses, and thus secure profitable returns upon the immense outlay required to construct and maintain a line of eight first-class steamships, to be employed in the American trade. The Cunard mail steamships were started years ago with a subsidy of £60,000, or $300,000 in gold. It was soon discovered that this amount, added to the freight and passenger income, was sufficient to meet the expenses of this experimental line. To enable the stockholders to make such improvements as experience required, this subsidy was soon increased to £100,000, and yet again to £145,000, or $725,000 in gold, equivalent to $2 74 per mile. Thus it is shown that in England, where capital is abundant and interest averaging 4 per cent., it was found necessary to grant these subsidies to inaugurate a steamship line, and aid it until it could become self-sustaining. The result of this policy fully vindicates the sagacious forecast of our great commercial rival. The next line so aided was the West India line, with an annual subsidy of $1,200,000 in gold. And thus has every steamship line of England been fostered until she has come to monopolize the vast trade and traffic of the Atlantic, and made us her vassals, where the Stars and Stripes should at least be unfurled in a proud and generous competition for supremacy.

From this same wise policy English shipping merchants have been enabled to make great improvements in models, engines, hulls and machinery, so that the present iron screw steamships in all these respects have become superior to the old clumsy paddle-wheel wooden ships; and until by these improvements in the models and cost of construction and materials, they have cause to hold the monopoly in the construction of steamships, not only for their own employment, but for Russian and French vessels, which do our carrying trade and mail service. Thus has "wood given place to iron," as stated by J. O. S., not because it was better, but because iron though confessedly inferior to wood in point of speed and comfort, has been made by necessity, and the sagacious policy of England, subservient to her triumph over us under the unwise and short-sighted course pursued by our own Government.

If, as has been shown, it required in England, where capital is abundant and interest low, Governmental aid to place her merchant marine in its present prosperous condition, how much more is such aid required with us where capital is relatively scarce, our interest twice as high, to enable our shipping interest to compete with the Cunard line in its first establishment! In this connection it is hardly necessary to refer to the history of the Collins line. Had that noble enterprize been sustained, as was its great rival, we should not to-day be compelled to acknowledge our humiliation in the rapid decline of our commercial prosperity. It is in vain to urge the plea that the disastrous failure of the Collins line was attributable to defects in the construction of the vessels, and the impolicy of their management. These were the obvions difficulties which should have been surmounted, by a similar policy on the part of our Government, which sustained the experimental efforts of the British lines, and which would have, beyond question, resulted in upholding the honor of our flag, and of advancing the commercial grandeur and wealth of the Republic.

Had Congress vied with Parliament in building up our own merchant marine, the iron screw vessels of England would not now be doing our busines with Europe. As before stated, iron vessels would not have been adopted in England had she had our magnificent forests of ship timber. Nor can iron screw steamers compare in strength, safety, speed and comfort with paddle-wheel ships, or in economy of sailing expenses.

We have wooden steamships of 4,000 tons register that run with the consumption of only forty to fifty tons of coal per day, engaged in our mail service in the Pacific, under the subvention of the Government, of $500,000 annually, making great speed, with large cargoes, capacious rooms, and passenger accommodations, superior in every point of view to any iron screw ship afloat.

Such steamers cost, it is true, more than $1,000,000 each. And a first-class 20 year iron screw ship, for ocean service, of same tonnage and engine power, would cost in currency but little less. It would, however, bear no comparison with a wooden vessel, except perhaps in point of durability, and even in this respect, nothing positive can be affirmed, for no test has yet been given. It is believed that a good wooden hull is as durable as an iron one. The old steamers *Herman* and *Washington*, the *Atlantic*, the *Baltic* and *Ericsson* are yet sound ships, though they are from twelve to twenty years old, and considering the preference of good wooden vessels, over iron ones, in health, comfort, strength, speed and safety, it is an inglorious admission for an American citizen to make, that we must yield to the necessity of constructing iron steamships, simply because England has been obliged to do so. If under suitable legislation of Congress, we cannot put to shame this humiliating plea, and regain our former position upon the ocean, let us return to our colonial dependence, tear down the Stripes and Stars, transport in British vessels our ship artisans to the Clyde, and humbly crave permission for their employment in the marine service of Her Britannic Majesty. This policy might force upon our remembrance "the glorious band of merchant sea kings of thirty years ago," and compel us to take up the lamentation of the writer of the article of the 25th of November, that "their occupation is with the past; steam has driven the American lines from the Atlantic, and steam will soon drive the American shipmaster from his profession, unless we take speedy measures to change the current which threatens our maritime interests with destruction." Away with this doleful hue and cry that "we cannot keep them (the iron screw vessels) out of our trade;" that "they are the ships the trade requires, and they have it;" and that "we cannot prevent it." Rather let us take issue with each one of these craven assertions. We can restore to our glorious marines, and our ship artisans, their former prosperity and renown. We can keep the English screw vessels out of our own trade by the speedy substitution of first-class American wooden steamers. The iron ships are not the vessels our trade requires. They are inferior in every respect in which a comparison can now be made. Even the policy of buying our ships from the yards of the Clyde on the miserable plea, forsooth, that now we can buy iron vessels cheaper than we can construct wooden ones in our own ship-yards, is one of sordid avarice, that would barter for gold the honor and glory of the Republic—a policy from which every patriotic sentiment of an American recoils with abhorrence.

We thank J. O. S., who thus pleads for the abandonment of our own shipbuilding and the purchase of our vessels of Great Britain, for vouchsafing the privilege to our own marine artisans of making repairs upon these foreign-built steamers in our own ship-yards; and yet we think it far better to allow our American shipmasters "employment in the highest branch of their profession," instead of feeding, like Lazarus, as we would have them, upon the crumbs thrown from the tables of their foreign rivals.

When the very life of the nation is at stake, when the honor and glory of the Republic is in jeopardy, when the commercial sceptre is being wrenched from our hands, and our prestige as a great maritime people is passing away, to hesitate in our policy to retrieve our condition, at whatever pecuniary cost, is folly and madness; to adopt measures of doubtful expediency is commercial ruin; to submit to pay tribute to our rivals and acknowledge our dependence upon them, or our inability to compete with them and maintain intact the honor of our own flag, is degradation and dishonor.

Let the facts be known, and the great heart of the American people will throb with indignation at such suicidal policy. Let the people know that while the British Parliament was subsidizing the Cunard Line, and Congress was refusing to aid the Collins Line, our Post-office Department was actually aiding the paying the Cunard subsidy. That after the Collins Line failed, for want of that aid which the wiser policy of England extended to the Cunard Line, our Government paid an annual subsidy of from $150,000 to $200,000 in gold to the Cunard Line, for doing our postal service, and thus aided in building up the maritime supremacy of our great rival. It is not too late to retrieve our folly. Congress has still the power, and the people still have the energy to surmount every obstacle in our progress to commercial wealth, and greatness. Let the strong arms and noble hearts of our American shippers and ship-builders, (not the craven merchants who would sell their country for a mess of pottage,) be strengthened and encouraged by the same enlightened policy which has been extended in constructing our great Pacific Railway, and our ship-yards would again resound with the noise of the ax and the hammer; the slumbering engines of our maritime strength and power be called into action, and in less than twenty-five years the commercial sceptre of the world would pass from London to New-York. No American citizen, with sufficient intelligence to comprehend our commercial advantages over all the nations of the earth, can for one moment doubt this assertion. The influence of our institutions, the opening of our vast lines of railway communication, and especially the Pacific Railway—the universal tendency of the great channels of commercial intercourse to open round the globe in the very midst of the north temperate zone, the great producing belt of the earth, in which New-York is situated, and even the geographical configuration of the globe, with its great rivers, bays and gulfs, with a few exceptions, tending to the same great central zone in which the great staples of commerce are produced, all point to the same destiny which awaits New-York as the commercial centre of the world.

Instead of entering upon this our glorious career and asserting our manifest destiny, let the people understand and Congress consider that during the fiscal year of 1865 we actually in promotion of our own humiliation paid for postal service to the Inman line $213,300, to the Bremen line $73,200, to the Hamburg line $47,700, and the Canadian line $71,100; making a total of $405,300, which, added to the $200,000 in gold paid to the Cunard line, makes about $700,000 disbursed in support of foreign lines, and in payment for their aid in driving our own shipping from the ocean. With such a suicidal policy persisted in by our rulers, how long will it be before the sceptre of commerce will pass into our hands, as "the star of empire moves westward?"

But, urges "J. O. S.," the subsidy of our own steam lines would create monopolies. This we flatly deny, and appeal to the history of British subsidies for proof. The subsidy of the Cunard Line was no monopoly; it was merely aid given to it to enable it to establish a system which would benefit the whole marine of England. The giving of this aid to the Cunard Line injured none; besides, on the other hand, this enlightened policy has brought into existence many competing lines. The Cunard now, instead of receiving $750,000 from the Government, receives only $400,000 in gold, while a dozen lines are now engaged in the American trade, and almost daily some one of these ships comes to our ports richly laden with freight and passengers, and leaves the United States marts crowded with American passengers and American cargoes.

So profitable has this trade become in foreign vessels doing our own business, that the patriotism of some of our American merchants, weighed in the commercial balance, has gone up out of sight, and the humiliating spectacle is being exhibited of our merchant princes and some of our great corporations stooping to the dishonorable expedients of indirection and perjury in carrying on illicit trade in their own vessels under British colors. By the English navigation laws, every foreign vessel carrying on trade under the British flag is confiscated. To avoid this penalty, an American merchant buys a British vessel, in pursuance of the policy advocated by "J. O. S.," and conveys it to some man of straw who is in New-York, and takes back a mortgage for twice the value of the ship, and at the same time receives a bill of sale from such nominal purchaser, with a power of attorney irrevocable to sell the same at the pleasure of the American merchant, the real owner. The man of straw then goes to the British Consul, swears that he is a British subject, and perjures himself by declaring that he is the owner of the vessel. The ship is then registered as an English vessel, and sails under the protection of the British flag. If such a course is not indirection and moral perjury, it would be difficult to know what to call it.

This is the view of such a transaction from a British stand-point.

How stands the case as seen from an American point of view?

Our navigation laws, created in the early history of our republic, guard with jealous care the rights of our ship-builders, carpenters, mechanics, sailors, and ship-masters. They provide that no foreign built vessels shall do business under our flag. The policy of this law is evidently to protect our shipping interests from foreign competition, and to foster and encourage our own marine artizans. The American merchant, therefore, who buys and sails under British colors not only directly violates the navigation laws of England, but he also violates the policy and spirit of our own laws in giving aid to foreign ship-builders and mechanics in preference to our own.

The noble example of JOHN HANCOCK in spending his ample fortune in aid of mechanics during the war of our independence, is lost upon some of our merchants of the present day. That your readers may perceive this conduct of American merchants in its true light, a copy of the oath administered under the act of Parliament to every person owning a British ship is submitted:

"I, the undersigned, declare as follows: 'I am a natural born British subject, born at ——, in the county of ——, and have never taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign State. I am entitled to be registered as owner of —— shares of the said ship. To the best of my knowledge and belief, no person or body of persons, other than such person or persons, as are, by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, qualified to be owners of British ships, is entitled as owner to any interest whatever, either legal or beneficial, in said ship, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true."

We hold up this mirror to J. S. O., and desire him to invite the "leading firm of American ship-owners in the New-York and Liverpool trade, who have recently started a line of screw-steamers between New-York and Liverpool," to look into it. Really, it is to be regretted that such high-minded and honorable merchants should be "forced to sail their magnificent vessels under the British flag," and that they "must do so while our laws refuse to grant them American registers." That is, in plain English, these merchant princes, in order to carry on a trade in violation of the letter and spirit of the navigation laws of both England and the United States, are compelled to be guilty of perjury or subornation of perjury, to gratify their inordinate lust of gain. After looking into this mirror, and showing it to the "leading firm of American ship-owners" referred to by him, J. S. O. would do well to suspend it in the New-York Chamber of Commerce, for the use of some of the distinguished members of that honorable body. Why not? In the language of the old Mantuan bard, translated into plain English, will not J. S. O. cry out, "Oh, accursed avarice of gold; what will you not compel men to do?" And yet these merchant princes would spurn every imputation upon their honor and patriotism! It is well known that, during the great rebellion, some New-York ship-owners, in sympathy with the rebels, and for the purpose of saving their vessels from capture by the cruisers of their Southern friends and of British shipping merchants, fraudulently placed their ships under English colors and registration. Possibly, some men, with elastic consciences, might plead in extenuation of such conduct, the necessity of saving their property from destruction under the circumstances. But what excuse can be urged for such conduct, now that the rebellion has been subdued and the danger no longer exists? To show its abhorrence of such fraud and perjury, Congress passed the act of 1864, which forbids the registration, under any pretence, of any vessel which during the rebellion sailed under the protection of foreign flags. This is retributive justice, which consigns the ships of the American merchant to the protection of the same flags which he sought by indirection and perjury, during the rebellion. Again we would ask J. S. O. upon what principle of political economy he would plead for American merchants, to have their foreign-built ships admitted to registration, and all the rights of American ships, and thus foster the foreign ship-builders, while our own ship-builders, carpenters and mechanics are taxed 15 per cent. upon the product of their mechanical labor?

The duties on the imported articles, and our own internal revenue tax on the domestic materials used in the construction of said ships, built in this country, increase the cost of them to this extent: A ship of 1,000 tons, that now costs $80,000, would only cost, on a just system of drawback of duties and of the revenue tax, $68,000. While the steamships would cost still less, the percentage in their case amounting to 20 per cent. This in an ocean steamer of 4,000 tons would be $200,000. The policy of J. S. O. would thus tax our own ship-builders and artisans, but give a bounty to foreigners by admitting free the products of their labor. Employ foreigners, but starve our own people, and this for the benevolent purpose of enriching a few of our shipping merchants, and leaving to starve thousands of our own intelligent and industrious mechanics, who are engaged in this most important department of our national industry. These would be the legitimate results of free trade in vessels built in foreign ship-yards. We want none of them. We want no foreign-built ships permitted the rights of American registration; no cheaply constructed, cheaply-officered and manned by alien sailors, taking away the support and monopolizing the trades of our own native and adopted citizens, whose lives have been devoted to their marine occupations. Fully 60,000 of these men in this City, and 300,000 more along our Atlantic seaboard, thrown out of employment, to which they have devoted their lives, with their families and dependants, cry out against the impolicy and injustice of this theory of free trade. The honor of our country is tarnished, and the glorious Stars and Stripes trail before the Union Jack and the Tricolor.

What then is to be done to arrest our commercial decline and restore to our flag its future prestige upon the ocean, develop our own boundless elements of national glory and power, and place in our hands the commercial sceptre of the world?

The answer is at hand. Not by adopting the humiliating policy of your correspondent, J. S. O., but by adopting a wiser policy, which shall vivify and not deaden the vital energies of the Republic. To this end we suggest that Congress, during its present session, take hold of this great subject in earnest.

1. Establish three or more steamship line of wooden vessels to Europe, subsidized for ten years, each with at least $500,000 annually, to do the mail service of the United States, and grant to each a loan of Government credit for the same time of $5,000,000, to be liquidated by the subsidies, and paid off as these fall due.

2. Pass the bill introduced by Hon. Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, allowing a drawback of duties and revenue taxes on all materials used in the construction of steam and sailing vessels.

3. Allow a drawback of duties on all dutiable articles, used for stores and provisioning vessels going to foreign ports.

4. Repeal the act permitting our vessels to have crews of foreign seamen, and let the old act become again the law, by which two-thirds of the seamen in all American vessels must be citizens of the United States.

5. Pass an apprentice law for the encouragement and training of United States seamen, with a fixed graduate scale of wages, from $15 per month at their enlistment, and to be increased thereafter, as the seamen advance in age and experience, allowing no boys to be thus enlisted under 15, or over 18 years of age.

6. That every steam and sailing vessel that shall maintain one apprentice for every 150 tons register, be allowed a drawback of ten per cent. on all goods imported in such vessels. This provision would not violate our reciprocal relations with maritime nations, as it would give simply a bonus, allowed by a return of duties, in consideration of educating our own marines. It would result in elevating their character, and raise the credit of our merchant marine, and make it popular for freight and passengers, thus being manned with trained native seamen.

7. Amend the present passenger law of the United States so as to compel all sailing vessels on which emigrants embark to have on board a skillful surgeon or physician, and give to every immigrant passenger double the number of feet of room now allowed under our present law. Such an amendment is demanded by every principle of humanity, and would prevent or render far less fatal the terrible ravages of disease and death on ship-board, and prevent the spread of pestilential diseases among our own people. To stimulate this necessary legislation, reference need only be made to the *Lord Brougham* and other immigrant ships arriving in our ports, with their cargoes of disease and death, the evident consequences of their abominable neglect and inhuman treatment of the immigrants coming to our country in their passage across the ocean in these foreign ships, encountering all the horrors of the middle passage.

8. Amend further the passenger law by imposing, without exception, a fine of $1,000 for every violation in regard to the allowed number of passengers, and enforce the same with inexorable severity against the ships and cargoes, so that foreign shipowners may have to obey our laws or suffer the penalty.

9. Make every neglect of the United States Marshals rigidly to enforce every violation of this law a penal offence, by a fine of not less than $5,000, or one year's imprisonment. With such a provision enforced, we should not have now under seizure, or nominal straw bail after seizure, seven of these foreign European steamships, for the grossest violation of our passenger laws, in respect to the excess of passengers and the want of suitable accommodations.

Who suffers by these inhuman violations of our laws; by these oft-repeated insults and indignities to our country which these foreign shipowners have committed during the past season? These steamers which thus strew the ocean with the dead bodies of immigrants, and land others enfeebled by disease and pestilence, upon our shores, are the steamers which carry our mails, and enjoy a subsidy from our Government denied to our own citizens. These are the steamers whose owners violate with impunity our laws.

The dreadful accounts of the appalling sufferings of the immigrants across the ocean—of their uncoffined dead, without Christian burial, committed to the great deep—of whole families thus swept away by unmitigated pestilence, are published in the whole European Press; and thousands of the oppressed poor, who have garnered up their hard earnings to pay their passage to our favored land, which promises better remuneration for their patient toil, are discouraged and dissuaded from the perils of an emigration to our shores. Hundreds of thousands are thus prevented from coming among us with their wealth and strong arms to aid in the development of our national wealth.

Let Congress act in this most important matter by legislating as above indicated, and the horrors, imaginary or real, of the ocean transit to emigrants would be no more.

In first-class American wooden steamships the emigrant would find a safe, quick and comfortable passage across the the ocean, would exchange the miserable toil of his native land, and in a few days, in the full vigor of health, find business upon our shores, where his services are wanted, and where his labors would be generously rewarded in the multiplied departments of mechanical, commercial, mining and agricultural industries of our country; and from the moment he trod the deck of an American emigrant ship he would feel the influence of our noble institutions in elevating him from the accursed degradation of cast to a common brotherhood of mankind.

Leading American shipping merchants and prominent railroad companies would no longer violate our laws and outrage humanity and commercial honor and integrity. They would learn the great lesson that honesty was, after all, the best policy. And the imperious and haughty foreign ship-owners and ship-builders would be made wiser and better by our successful competition.

Under such a wise and American policy we should be prepared for any emergency in case of war with any of the great maritime Powers of Europe, or of war among themselves, which might endanger our own commerce. We should have sailing and steam vessels of our own, with well-trained officers and seamen, and with skillful and experienced ship-builders, carpenters and mechanics to build all necessary monitors and iron-clads to defend and maintain our commerce and national honor against the combined attacks of any or all the nations of the earth.

But the golden fruits and noblest triumphs of such a policy would not come from war, but from peace. Every department of our national industry would be fostered and protected; our unbounded, undeveloped resources be made to promote our wealth and power; our glorious flag whiten every sea, and our proud navies, the representatives of our national strength and prosperity, floating in every portal of trade and commerce, would make the presence and grandeur of the Great Republic known and respected in all parts of the globe.

J. C.

OUR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Projects for their Employment as Messengers, and Why they Failed—The Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Company—Its Plans and Promises.

Since the close of the war, and the consequent return to their homes of those who had fought their country's fight and lived to tell the story, public sympathy has been appealed to in a hundred ways for the maimed or wounded soldier, unfitted by the accident of battle to renew his labors. Whatever shape these appeals have taken, they have always been warmly received. Very many of those whose wounds did not unfit them for light labor, whose records were good ones, and who were able to read and write, were employed by our merchants as light porters and the like; the disposition everywhere, where employment of this kind was to be given, being clearly to give the soldier the preference. So far as it went this worked well, but it only reached a tithe of those with equal claims on the popular sympathy.

The feasibility of affording remunerative employment to a large number as messengers throughout the City was soon canvassed, and several projects set on foot with a view to organize reliable messenger-corps. Each of these seems to have failed in securing public confidence, the essential element to its success, and but few of the institutions, so called, lived a year. Those who could have secured the successful working of an organization of this kind, having business ability and position in the community as their philanthropy cooled off, left the management to other and less disinterested hands, who killed the projects, as fungi kill young trees, by tapping their vitality. Then again there were two or three other institutions who were honest enough to ask no credit for philanthropy at all, but who went into the thing to make the most of it—for themselves. One of this class eighteen months ago, had its headquarters at No. 4 New Chambers-street. Here employment and a red cap were given to all who sought them and brought two sureties along, who bound themselves in $15 for the honesty of the employe. Each evening the veteran made a return of his earnings for the day, which amount was placed to his credit, and at the end of the month he received the aggregate returns, less *twenty-five per cent.*, the modest commission of his employers.

The tariff of prices was one cent per block, not too much for very short distances, but as may be easily estimated, a most exorbitant charge for long ones. In spite of the overcharge, however, such was the public desire to help the one-armed soldier, the affair worked well enough for a while to support half a dozen gentlemen in dignified idleness in the office in new Chambers-street. But their mode of doing business soon got wind, the public confidence and support died out, and the red caps gradually disappeared. Possibly had this Company adopted a reasonable tariff and contented themselves with a fair commission, they would eventually have wormed themselves into stability. But anxious to do too well for themselves, from the outset, they over-estimated public sympathy and support in their charges, as they did its appreciation of the unselfish commission of the 25 per cent.

The red caps, however, have not altogether disappeared. Without an organized head, many of them continued to haunt the best paying localities, and none of them, as far as we have heard, have at any time abused the trust the confiding public continues to place in them. They of course do business solely on their own account, and are unsecured in any way beyond the honorable discharge they carry in their pockets, the wounds they bear, or the guarantee given by the empty sleeve.

SOLDIERS' BUSINESS MESSENGER AND DESPATCH COMPANY.

At last there seems to be a fair promise that we shall have an institution which will at the same time give employment to the maimed soldiers of our City, and prove itself of value to citizens, without pressing heavily, if at all, upon their charity. A company with the above title obtained its charter of the Legislature on the 15th of April last, and therein pledges itself to furnish employment, so far as practicable, to worthy disabled soldiers and orphan sons of soldiers who lost their lives or became disabled while serving in the volunteer army of the United States, in regiments raised in and accredited to the State of New-York; and to provide this employment they have established a Bureau and are now perfecting the organization, which will enable them to receive and deliver property, packages and messages in any manner, within the territory known as the Metropolitan Police District, and to take and hold any package, bundle or substance entrusted them, to be delivered at a time and place to be designated; and to receive and deliver messages by sealed envelope, magnetic telegraph or otherwise.

The President of the Company is Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER, President of the Fire Commissioners; its Vice-President, Major-Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM; its Treasurer, Brig.-Gen. J. HENRY LIEBENAU, and its Secretary, Col. S. TRUESDELL. The Board of Directors is composed of gentlemen of equally high standing.

Thus, to begin with, there is every possible guarantee of good faith to the public and to the soldier in the irreproachable names at the head of affairs; while the General Manager, Col. S. W. WILSON, already exhibits that tact, energy and knowledge of discipline which are necessary elements in the success of all comprehensive projects.

The headquarters of the new company are at No. 2 Park-place. What it proposes to do is set out above, and at first glance it would seem that to properly organize a corps of messengers to fulfill all promises guaranteed in that proposition would be no difficult affair. This was the error clearly made by one organization which attempted the scheme, with purely philanthropic purposes, before. To set on foot an organization to carry messages throughout the City is not a trifling matter, but one that demands at the very outset a large expenditure of money and care in its outlay, and to sustain it the sole attention of competent and experienced managers, and it must be a paying affair to all concerned in it, if it is to continue to exist. This new company proposes to place, at certain points, in certain districts, into which they will divide this City and Brooklyn, booths to the number of 300. Each of these will be used as an advertising medium, and as a shop for the sale of newspapers, magazines, stationery, cutlery and the like. In each will be placed a maimed soldier as custodian and salesman, with the rank of corporal, preference being given to those who are unable to do messenger duty. These booths will be depots for the reception of parcels, letters or other messages. Between these the messengers will pass as they patrol their district, taking up the messages or packages *en route*, where their receipt has been duly recorded beforehand by the Corporal in charge. When a patrolman who is on his way from booth to booth is stopped by a citizen and receives a message to deliver on his route, he will report its nature at his first stopping place, where the record will be made. If the delivery is not in his direction he will leave it there, to be given to its proper carrier, and so on. As messengers in this way will constantly patrol their district, they will always be in reach of citizens who require their services, and who may wish to save themselves walking to the nearest booth. With three hundred booths throughout the Metropolitan District, and a sufficient number of men constantly patrolling every portion of the City, the Company claims that it will do good service to the City, give employment to those best deserving it, and establish an institution which will long survive its projectors. This carrying of parcels and messages is not all. Special wagons are to be used upon the railroad tracks, to run hourly or semi-hourly, as it may be found desirable. These will carry heavy packages, grocers' supplies, and the like, to the extreme end of the island or to intermediate points, and telegraphic wires will be laid, so that messages may be sent in this way from certain points designated to any other within the district. Arrangements have been or are about being made with a telegraph company to use their poles throughout the City to this end.

Thus it will be seen that the plan of the Company is comprehensive enough, and if carried out, as we hope it will be, in spirit and in letter, it cannot fail in securing a paying public patronage. Now the question naturally arises at what rate is the public to pay for this service, and the answer is given in a "*message, package and freight tariff*" just published and now before us. We learn that a message or telegram will be delivered ten blocks distant for 10 cents; 15, 12 cents; 20, 15 cents; 25, 17 cents; 30, 20 cents; 35, 22 cents; 40, 24 cents; 45 to 140 blocks, 25 cents. Packages under 5 pounds, ten blocks distant for 12 cents; 140 blocks 35 cents, and the intermediate distances at proportionate rates. So on with packages, bundles or boxes, a gradual increase of tariff with weight until they reach 75 to 100 pounds; this will be carried 10 blocks for 30 cents; 140 blocks for 62 cents, and intermediate distances in proportion. Ferry crossings will be rated as ten blocks each. This tariff is much below the rates charged by the deceased organization.

No doubt it must be several months before a plan so comprehensive can be, in all its parts, in successful operation; enough is being done, however, at this moment to show that all concerned in the project are in earnest. Booths are now standing in Abingdon-square, Jackson-square, corner of East Broadway and Grand-street, corner of Hester and Division, corner of Houston and Second streets, and one in Park-place, opposite the Headquarters, and twenty-six others will be placed this week. Applications are upon the books of 3,500 soldiers with their war record duly set forth. Already a number of men are handsomely uniformed, true military style, with blue caps and red band, bearing the letters S. B. M. and D. Co., and the number of the messenger. Each man in addition carries a shield suspended from a broad band of tri-color ribbon. This also bears his number and its design is copyrighted, so that it cannot be used by unauthorized persons without subjecting them to the penalty of the law provided for such misrepresentation—as in the case of the Constabulary. Rigid discipline is to be preserved throughout, the men being held to a strict accountability for their time as well as for the property intrusted to them, thus securing the rapidity of delivery, next important, in preserving public confidence and satisfaction, to honesty in the messenger. In the meantime, while the affair is being organized, the messengers now employed are paid $35 per month, and the corporals at the booths are allowed the profits of their sales there, and should these not reach the $35, that sum will be made up to them. This, however, is not the fixed rate of wages, but a temporary rate during organization.

Ten new booths were to be placed yesterday. Permission has been obtained to place these depots at all steamboat landings, railroad depots, and at all the principal hotels; and in placing them there or elsewhere, the Company disclaims having any desire whatever to interfere with the rights of citizens, or that they shall be obstacles in the way of pedestrians, the desire being the institution of a great public convenience, not a nuisance.

We shall watch with interest the development of the plans of this institution, and hope to see it realize its promise to the full in giving to New-York a messenger and dispatch system rapid and punctual in its labors, an honest worker in all directions, and a field of respectable and fairly remunerative labor for the disabled soldiers of our City.

Recovery of a Trunk Lost Over Thirty Years Ago.

A Boston correspondent of the Providence *Journal* narrates the following:

"Between thirty and forty years ago a family of wealth left Boston for Europe, by way of New-York; and just before leaving the latter city for England, they concluded to send back to Boston a trunk filled with articles to them of great value, not wishing to take the risk of taking the same with them to Europe. The trunk was sent by the mate of a vessel from New-York to Boston, and he delivered it faithfully to the gentleman to whom it was directed, who was then, and for about thirty-five years after, a director in one of our old banks, and for its safe keeping he deposited it in the bank in which he was a director, with his name upon the trunk (placed there by Mr. N., the owner, in New-York;) and Mr. C., to whom it was addressed, wrote underneath the same, 'to remain in the bank until called for by Mr. N., on his return from Europe.' The trunk did so remain in the bank, as directed, with a large number of other trunks, it being customary for the cashier or tellers to deliver trunks to their owners only, when called for. The family of Mr. N. remained in Europe for a number of years, and on their return they probably remembered that the trunk was sent to Boston, and that their faithful coachman, to whose care they probably supposed they had sent it, or who they supposed had probably obtained possession of the same on its arrival in Boston, had, soon after the family left for Europe, absconded to New-York with their coach and horses, sold the same for his own benefit, and then left for parts unknown. Therefore, the supposition of the family was that he had taken the trunk also. In consequence of a recent judicial decision that banks and bankers were accountable to the owners of such property for its safe keeping, and also of a recent letter from the Comptroller of the Currency upon the impropriety of assuming such responsibility in justice to their stockholders. An overhauling of property so placed has recently been had in State-street, and a number of the banks have required that their depositors should sign a paper relieving said institution from all responsibility. The above mentioned trunk then came to light. On the requirement of the octogenarian director to sign the agreement for this trunk, he then, for the first time, discovered that this valuable article had never been taken away by his old friend, Mr. N., that he, with a number of his family, had passed away, the widow of the owner being still in the land of the living. She was called upon, and much to her astonishment, surprise and gratification, the long-missing and highly valuable treasure had come to light. In the trunk was found a number of miniatures of the family and friends of Mrs. N., painted upon ivory, quite a number of gold coins of fifty years ago, numerous gold necklaces of the olden time, and, in short, it was nearly filled with valuable gold ornaments, heirlooms of the family; including, also, a very valuable and curious timepiece or clock, set in a beautiful ivory case, all in the most perfect order, for on winding up this precious timekeeper, and the proper time arriving for announcing the hour, an apartment in the same opened, the hour was struck, and a curious and interesting little man and woman appeared and either sang or whistled a popular air of fifty years ago; they then disappeared, the apartment closed, and the clock ticked on until the proper time for the same performance to be repeated again.

In the examination, one other trunk excited the curiosity of the bank officers. A veteran book-keeper, who has been in the bank nearly forty years, had a faint recollection of its being deposited when he was a young man, and as the depositor's name never had been put on, or perhaps had been torn off, it was thought proper to have it opened with some considerable ceremony, in presence of the cashier, tellers, book-keepers, messenger, discount clerk, and The President, Directors & Co. The time having been appointed for the ceremony, curiosity was on tiptoe, the trunk cautiously opened, when, lo and behold! the only treasure found was one old decayed tooth."

Statistics of Immigration—Arrivals at Columbus.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, Dec. 30.

Week by week our readers have read of a certain number of emigrants seeking homes in our own and adjoining States, but very few, probably, have any idea of the immense addition which has thus been made to the population of the Great West. They have come quietly, unheralded and in squads, yet the number of emigrants arriving in Columbus between Dec. 29, 1866, and Dec. 28, 1866, was forty-three thousand two hundred and twenty-four. More than 43,000 persons, mostly Germans, ready and anxious to use their energy, skill and wealth in the advancement of the prosperity, civilization and power of the great Republic. When we reflect that only a small portion of the tide which is constantly flowing to the shores of the Western Continent touches our city, we can form some idea of the immense emigration from Europe to America. Of the number passing through Columbus, 5,334 arrived during the first quarter of the year; 16,023 during the second quarter, 11,531 during the third quarter, and 10,336 during the last.

Of those who arrived during the first quarter, 1,867 proposed to settle in Ohio, 1,536 in Missouri, 775 in Illinois, 535 in Indiana, 354 in Kentucky, 146 in Tennessee, 137 in Wisconsin, 14 in Minnesota, 14 in Kansas, and 9 in Iowa. Of those arriving during the second quarter, 4,641 proposed to settle in Ohio, 4,652 in Missouri, 2,248 in Illinois, 1,489 in Indiana, 1,521 in Kentucky, 659 in Tennessee, 647 in Wisconsin, 250 in Minnesota, 46 in Kansas, 160 in Iowa, and 56 in Nebraska. Of those arriving during the third quarter, 3,189 proposed to settle in Ohio, 2,489 in Missouri, 2,156 in Illinois, 1,069 in Indiana, 1,264 in Kentucky, 173 in Tennessee, 909 in Wisconsin, 455 in Minnesota, 63 in Iowa, and 74 in Nebraska. Of those arriving during the last quarter, 2,275 proposed to settle in Ohio, 2,352 in Missouri, 1,906 in Illinois, 1,041 in Indiana, 760 in Kentucky, 603 in Tennessee, 714 in Wisconsin, 236 in Minnesota, 136 in Kansas, 311 in Iowa, and 30 in Nebraska.

During the year, Ohio has received an addition of 11,972 to her population; Missouri of 11,029; Illinois of 7,087; Indiana of 4,134; Kentucky of 3,899; Tennessee of 1,578, and Wisconsin of 2,397.

The smallest number of emigrants arriving in any one week was 253, and the largest 2,119.

The Dead by the Angola Disaster.

The sexton of St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, has furnished the following list of persons killed at the late railroad disaster, and of the disposition made of their bodies, and also of the unrecognized bodies still remaining in the vault under the Cathedral, subject to the inspection of friends:

J. FRANK WALKER, E. B. FORBUSH, LYDIA M. STRONG, from Buffalo, and recognized. CLARISSA FREEMAN, taken to Lockport. A. H. SPIER, taken to Northeast, Pa. J. P. HAYWARD, taken to State Line, Pa. R. B. GRAVES, taken to Rome, N. Y. ALEXANDER E. FISHER, taken to Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N.Y. SAMUEL PADDOCK, taken to Panama, Chautauqua County, N. Y. K. THOMPSON, taken to Worcester, Mass. JASPER L. FULLER and wife, taken to Spartonsburgh, Penn. MORGAN KEDZIE, taken to Rochester, N. Y. J. A. MARTIN, taken to Erie, Penn. W. W. TOWNER, taken to Erie, Penn. EDWARD P. METCALF, taken to Erie, Penn. S. W. STEWARD, taken to Corry, Penn. PATRICK O'DONNELL, wife and child, taken to Scranton, Penn. One body, supposed to be that of NORMAN NICHOLS, still unrecognized.

There are also eighteen boxes of charred remains in the vault unrecognized. Of these, box No. 4 contains a female; box No. 5, the body of a small person, sex unknown; box No. 6, the remains of a large man, supposed to be Mr. GIBBS, of Galveston, Texas; box No. 8 contains a body that has a gold chain and skirt fastener attached to it; in box No. 12 are the remains of a female; box No. 56 has a gold ring with the body, supposed to be JOHN W. CHAPMAN, of Boston. The charred body of JOSEPH S. LEWIS, of Buffalo, GEORGE D. KENT, and wife, of Lockport, and DAVID QUACKENBUSH, of Syracuse, are also supposed to be in the vault.

The *Express* of Monday says: "The Coroner's jury visited the car-shop of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company on Saturday, and examined he *débris* of the wreck. The measured the tracks, &c., and found that the break in the wheel, so often alluded to, did not come on the side of the frog where the train first left the track.

A BEAR AND BULL FIGHT.

A Combat for Nearly Two Hours—The Crowd Occasionally Stampeded—Bruin Jumps Through a Window.

From the St. Louis Dispatch, Dec. 26.

Spain or Mexico never pitted a bear against a bull in the public arena, and it has been left for enlightened America to develop the prowess of such animals in combat. *Grizzly Joe*, the bear who fought yesterday against the calico-colored Texas bull, is almost a pioneer in that line, although several exhibitions of the kind have been given in California. He was not as triumphant here as at St. Joseph, as the sequel will show. The crowd in attendance numbered fully two thousand, even at the high price of admission—$1. The grand stand, round-house, judges' stand, housetops and fences at the race track were covered with people, and a dense mass of humanity crowded around the brown and white spotted bull, who was tied to a stake inside. *Grizzly Joe*, who had been paraded through the streets during the forenoon, was tramping in his cage about twenty feet from the bull, and was the object of much anxiety, and small bets were made freely on the results of the combat—Bruin generally being the favorite. A rope was tied around the front leg of each animal, a ring being located near the middle of it, so that it could be lengthened or shortened at will by the three individuals who had charge of the fighting and were to enact the role of goading and whipping the animals to make them fight.

At precisely 3:30 o'clock the bear's cage was opened, but he did not rush frantically out as many had predicted. The calico-colored bull eyed the opening with considerable curiosity, fixing his eyes upon it, but not even switching his tail. Finally the managers pulled vigorously upon the rope which was attached to Bruin's leg and out he was jerked, howling and groaning as if in unbearable distress. As soon as he touched the ground he flopped over on his back and rolled over and over, making most piteous bellowings and showing the opposition he felt to any such combats or the punishment he had found out by experience he was about to receive. Presently the ropes were pulled again, the animals were drawn slowly toward each other, the bull was goaded with sticks and pounded with clubs, and *Grizzly Joe*, who by this time had found out that he must fight, raised up on his haunches with his mouth wide open and eyed his horned antagonist. The latter soon bowed his head, determined to get the ugly-looking customer out of his way, and made a rush at the bear, catching his horns on the side of the latter and throwing him over on his back, where he lay like a whipped child.

The second round was in many respects a repetition of the preceding one. At its commencement *Joe* was lying on his side groaning and panting. On being driven or pulled up the bull made another lunge at the bear, the latter skedaddling as fast as his legs could carry him, and ending the chase by falling on his back. The crowd became intensely excited and had encircled the fighting animals too closely, so that when the bear ran in one direction of the circle, the bystanders fled backward in great confusion and dismay, some of them falling down, and many of them making distorted faces from the tramping of their corns. In the third round Mr. Bull rushed at Bruin and put him *hors du combat*, standing over him complacently and trampling him spasmodically with his feet. In the fourth round Bruin was better prepared for the rush of his antagonist, and falling quickly on his back he wound his paws around the bull's hind leg and commenced biting the limb with vigor; but the bull was not disconcerted until the smarting of the teeth became too annoying, when he kicked out spitefully and disengaged himself.

The sixth and seventh rounds were by far the most terrific of the whole affair. When the bull rushed at the bear, the latter grabbed him by the nose, and sinking his teeth deep into the nostrils and the side of the mouth, made the blood to flow in streams into his own mouth. It was thought for a season that he had the bull's tongue in his mouth and would pull it out, as he did with his antagonist at St. Joseph; but that impression was soon dissipated when the bull, after giving a small blow, jerked his head violently upward and tore the animal's teeth from him. At the close of the seventh round, the bear made an effort to get on the bull's back, putting his paws on the rump of the latter and trying to crawl up, but the bull kicked him off with ease. The after rounds were mostly repetitions of the ones we have given, so that we will merely generalize them.

When the fight had gone on about half an hour, the bear manifested much fatigue, and was panting and groaning in evident distress. His keeper produced a bucket of water and placed it within a very short distance of him, when he bounced for it, with his head partially turned and eyeing the bull. In his trepidation he knocked the bucket over and spilled the water, but he grabbed the bucket eagerly, thrust his nose into it, and ended by hugging it closely to him and rolling over on his side. It was one of the most laughable episodes of the fight. At a subsequent period, Bruin was driven around the circle a little too vigorously, rolling and tumbling. He came to a small hole in the ground which fitted him to perfection, and there he remained for a full minute curled in the hole and resisting the efforts of his keeper to arouse him. Three or four times during the long fight the bull would thrust his horn into the bear's open mouth, when the teeth would rattle and the blood flow.

Neither animal showed any desire to fight, and if left together in an open field perfectly untrammeled they would not approach each other. They would fight yesterday only after persistent beating, punching and pulling of the ropes.

Near the termination of the fight the bear was driven too near the door of a round-house used during the race time as a saloon. Adjacent to where he was lying, and about four feet from the ground, was an open window. Inside the little house a number of boys, who thought they were thoroughly protected by the building, were watching the combat without. Presently the bull, being wrought up to it, made a desperate lunge at the bear, and the window being the most available avenue of escape, Bruin sprang for it and landed upon the window sill. The bull assisted him with his horns and threw him inside the building, from whence the managers drew him by the rope. The boys, of course, fled in great fright, and those anxious ones on the top of the round-house jumped from it in dismay. *Grizzly Joe* attempted to crawl through the same window on two occasions.

When the managers had determined that the fight had lasted long enough, the animals were drawn to close proximity with the cage, and when the hind doors of the same were opened and an inclined plane formed for Bruin to rush in, he darted in like a rat, and immediately laid down. Up to this time his groaning had been incessant, but then his piteous wails ceased.

The owner of *Grizzly Joe* announced that he would fight the animal no more, and would either sell or kill him. He asserted that the bear had not been injured materially during the combat, although it was the opinion of many that *Joe* would die from the bull's gorings. On inspection it was found that the bull's horns had not penetrated the bear's thick hide, and that therefore the attacks were in a measure harmless.

The whole affair was a burlesque on civilization and a farce. To see it was to become disgusted. Many in that dense crowd will remember for days to come the corn trampings they received and the weariness of their limbs after that hour and a half's interminable josting and swaying.

Hardships of a Shipwrecked Crew—Two Men Perish in the Snow.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Dec. 28.

On Dec. 5 the schooner *Bonnie Doon*, of Chicago, loaded with 200,000 feet of lumber consigned to GILLETT & KING, of Chicago, was wrecked on Bois Blanc Island, about twenty miles from Mackinac. The crew, with the Captain, ten in all, took what care they could of the vessel. The sails and rigging were taken in a fishing boat to Mackinac, and leaving one man as ship keeper and one of the crew at Mackinac, the remainder, eight in number, started to walk to Escanaba, a distance of over two hundred miles. The snow was two and one half feet deep, and the men, joined by a fisherman named REYNOLDS, who had been fishing at St. Helena, commenced their perilous journey. The weather was intensely cold, but providing themselves with a hatchet they commenced their tramp, intending to follow the beach. Arriving at a place called Indian Village, they were informed by an Indian that they would save a great distance by abandoning the beach route and taking the Indian trail through the woods. This they tried, but after proceeding some distance they lost the trail, and being exhausted with cold and nearly starved, they concluded to camp out for the night. Our informant, GEORGE COBEY, whose residence is in Buffalo, N. Y., for which point he left last night, and who was one of the sailors, determined to go back to Indian Village and get some provisions, and also, if possible, get a guide, and tried to induce the others to do the same. He could, however, only get one of them to go with him. Starting back the two got to Indian Village during the night, and had an Indian prepare some provisions—pork, venison, &c.—and the next morning started for his shipmates, accompanied by the Indian with the pack of provisions. On arriving at the camp, which was made of hemlock boughs, they found the poor fellow nearly dead. After having some food the whole party started back, to travel on another trail. The fisherman, REYNOLDS, before mentioned, and a sailor, named COLLINS, whom, our informant says, belonged to Milwaukee, refused to go back, but started in another direction.

COBEY tells us that he has no doubt that both REYNOLDS and COLLINS perished, as the Indian told him that the route they had taken would lead them into a very large swamp, from which they could not, in all probability, extricate themselves; and on their arrival at Big Bay du Noc, it was the opinion of all that the two men must perish, as the snow was nowhere less than two feet and a half deep, and that only experienced men could distinguish the blazed trail. GEORGE COBEY arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, and was to leave last night for Buffalo. Sailor-like, he chose the Grand Haven route. He has passed through a hard seige, but seems well and hearty. He informs us that the rest of the crew, captain and others, remained at Menomonee, near Green Bay, to recruit, being terribly used up by the hardships through which they had passed. REYNOLDS was a resident of Canada West. During the trip the party had to camp out in the snow four nights; the distance they walked being, in all, about two hundred and twenty-five miles.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
LILY OF KILLARNEY. Characters by Miss C. Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. H. C. Peaks, Mr. P. Bernard.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Geo. Holland, G. F. Browne, C. H. Rockwell, A. W. Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Mary Barrett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE and LITTLE DEW-DROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—"Doctor Marigold" and "The Trial" from Pickwick.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MARIE ANTOINETTE. Mme. Adelaide Ristori as Marie Antoinette.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Official advices to Hon. Cassius M. Clay, the United Minister to Russia, dated Peking, Nov. 23, announce that the Chinese Empire has determined to send an embassy to the great Powers, for the supposed purpose of revising the treaties between these Powers and the Empire of China, and settling the many complicated and delicate questions which have risen within past years. An Imperial decree announces that the Imperial Government has selected as its special ambassador for that purpose the United States Minister to Peking, Hon. Anson Burlingame, and also the acceptance by the latter of the appointment.

Baron Von Goltz was received yesterday by the Emperor of the French as Ambassador of Prussia and of the North-German Confederation. The Baron assured the Emperor of the earnest desire of his Majesty, the King, for peace, and for close friendship with France. Napoleon, in his reply, expressed in warm terms his approval of the unity of Northern Germany, and hoped Baron Von Goltz would continue to promote peaceful relations between Prussia and France.

King Victor Emmanuel, in reply to an address of both Houses of Parliament, declares that Italy is now moving through a crisis surrounded by her foes, but he hopes for a good result and advises Parliament and the people to be calm. The Paris *Moniteur*, in its issue yesterday, stated that Minister Menabrea is in a fair way to complete the reorganization of the Italian Cabinet, and that the formation of a new Ministry, under his direction, may now be considered certain.

GENERAL.

Accounts from Washington state that the various investigations ordered by the present House of Representatives have already cost about $50,000. The expenses of the prominent committees are about as follows: Judiciary Committee, $23,199; Elections, $8,992; Prisoners of War, $4,941; Assassination of the President, $520. The expenses of the Committee on Elections were heavy, as they were ordered into Kentucky where they remained for a month. The fees of the Sergeant-at-Arms were $12,432 and the fees of witnesses $13,741. The account with Butler's Assassination Committee is not yet closed.

John Montgomery, the ringleader of the gang of negroes who removed a rail which threw from the track a train on the South Carolina Railroad in October last, has been tried by military commission, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. This sentence has, however, been mitigated by Gen. Canby to three years' imprisonment, with hard labor.

Information has been received in Washington, says the *Chronicle* of that city, that a definite arrangement was recently concluded between the holders of the Greek bonds of 1824 and 1826 and the Greek Government, the latter agreeing to pay £55,000 sterling annually for the period of fifty years for the redemption of these bonds.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, the committee having in charge the consideration of the financial condition of the country, presented a report calling upon Congress to immediately enact stringent measures to stop Secretary McCulloch from the further contraction of currency.

Two mail-bags from Providence to Fall River and Newport, and one from Taunton to Fall River, were stolen from the platform at the Weir Junction, on Monday evening, and found the next morning, with the letters missing, in an adjoining lumber-yard. They were very full bags.

Over two thousand bodies have been buried in the National Cemetery at Little Rock, and the work of interment proceeds steadily. The cemetery, when completed, will contain the remains of nearly six thousand soldiers.

Fred. O. Pierce, of Boston, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, has issued an official call for the meeting of said committee, to be held in Washington on the 22d of February, to name the time and place for holding the next Democratic National Convention.

The Main Legislature met yesterday and organized by electing Mr. Josiah Crosley, of Penobscot, President to the Senate. Mr. Theo. C. Woodman, of Bucksport, was chosen Speaker of the House.

The special election for member of Congress in the Ohio Eighth District is to be held Jan. 27. In 1866 the district gave Hamilton (Rep.) 1,852 majority. Last Fall the Republican majority was 247.

The Massachusetts Legislature met yesterday. The Senate organized by electing Geo. O. Braston, of Somerville, President. Wm. Harvey Jewell, of Boston, was chosen Speaker of the House.

The first day of the New Year passed very quietly in this City and the suburbs. It rained nearly all day, and the commingled snow and water that lay in the streets ankle-deep interfered very seriously with the plans of those who had proposed to make many calls. People for the most part staid within doors, and the Knickerbocker custom, except by its most inveterate adherents, was "more honored in the breach than in the observance." At the City Hall the Mayor and the new County Clerk and Sheriff received their friends and office-seekers. The anniversary was passively enjoyed at the Institutions, as elsewhere, as a day of rest rather than an occasion for extraordinary demonstrations.

John Babbington fell into the dock foot of Grand-street, E. D., yesterday afternoon, and was rescued from a watery grave, after some difficulty, by Officers Hurst and Simons, of the Forty-fifth Precinct.

The blacksmith shop of Peter Dallagh, South Fifth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., was damaged by fire shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning to the amount of $1,000.

Yesterday morning a young man named Wm. H. Feale was found frozen to death on a sleigh in Graham-avenue, near Skillman-street, Brooklyn.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather the great Fenian demonstration, which was to have occurred yesterday, was postponed.

1868—Business Again in Order.

Everybody having now got through with Merry Christmas and Happy New-Year, business is again in order. Our mercantile trading, manufacturing and laboring classes begin the year under rather depressing circumstances, and after a season of uncommon dullness. The prevailing complaints have more than ordinary ground to them, while the brilliant expectations of the future, which Americans usually entertain under all circumstances, are obscured by clouds whose nature is hard to divine. Still it is quite possible to believe, from what we already know, that if the current Winter months can be got through without much loss on the part of capitalists or suffering on the part of operatives, they will be followed by a revival of activity, an enlargement of industry, and better times for all classes. There can be no such thing in this country as *necessary* suffering, depression or stagnation. All we can lack in any case, or under any circumstances, is *adjustment*. If war, taxation, and debt have deranged affairs, either as regards general business or any particular pursuit or interest, what we want, after recognizing the circumstance, is merely to proceed to regulate the industrial forces of the country. Let the surplus in one branch be directed to others. Let the energies unused here be employed elsewhere. Let those who are idle in cities betake themselves to the smiling fields. Let those who are chilled in the North hie to the sunny South, where the earth is fat, and nature's bounties are strewed around with profusion. The resources of this country are so incalculably vast, the chances for capital are so endless, and the opportunities for industry so varied and abundant, that any such idea as necessary stagnation is utterly preposterous. After such a convulsion as we have had, and such derangements as have risen from it, some little time is doubtless needed to get things again in proper running shape and order. But it is hardly in the power of human imbecility or foolishness to prevent affairs speedily adjusting themselves in such a way as will conduce to universal prosperity. It behooves every business man, every working man, and every other man, to study his own individual relationship to things as they now are, and come without delay to such a conclusion as will best subserve his own interests. Idle capital or idle hands, empty purses or hungry stomachs, are follies which have no right to exist in America.

Our Congressmen, too, have now enjoyed their holiday season, and on Tuesday next will resume business in Washington. There is a great deal of pressing business awaiting their wisdom. The heavy political questions of last year, such as reconstruction and impeachment, need occupy but little of their valuable time, and it is to be hoped they will not rush into the business of President-making, to the neglect of the great practical interests of the country. Mr. Wendell Phillips holds that national interests and public economies should be held in contempt as long as there are hairs to be split and conundrums to be solved. But we are quite sure that neither the white people of the North nor yet the black people of the South, whom he so hugely admires, agree with him on this point at this time. In fact, the things which he contemns are really of the nature of moral qestions. Our course on them heretofore has threatened the country with general depravity, and a continuance in a similar course will inevitably bankrupt our national honor, credit, faith and virtue. We must, for the public welfare, have public liberty and substantial justice; but, after securing these at any cost, we must not neglect their practical allies, which are found in peace and plenty. Even our highest-toned Congressmen, therefore, need not consider the interests of commerce and industry beneath their notice. If they have been so much occupied with other matters as to know but little about them, it will not take them long to find out all that is necessary. A few simple laws, a few plain facts, and a short time given to the study of them, are all that is required. We entreat them, therefore, not to neglect these interests any longer, but to devote the first weeks of the coming session to the gravest consideration of them. If they do so, we will not neglect to call upon the country to admire their efforts.

Presidential.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester *Spy*, admitting in the fullest extent the destitution, suffering and chaotic condition of the Southern States, complains bitterly of the apathy of the Republicans on the subject. Pressing as are the political necessities of the party in the South, the *Spy* says it seems almost impossible to raise money enough to carry on the campaign; and it adds:

> "The Republican Party, to insure success, to compel and maintain peace, *must have the ten unrepresented States reconstructed and brought back in time to vote for their candidate* next November. Failing in this, the country may as well squarely look at the issue which then sternly arises in its path—that of meeting *an internecine struggle consequent upon the refusal to count the vote of the Southern Democracy*, which will be surely cast for the party's nominee, whoever it may be. Of course, the Fortieth Congress will count the vote of no State which is not represented."

This programme is not inviting. The Radicals are determined, it seems, not to admit the ten Southern States, unless they are so reconstructed as to secure their votes for the Radical candidate;—and if they are not readmitted, Congress will not count their electoral votes at all, as they will certainly be cast for the Democratic nominee. This struggle has become exclusively one for party success,—and it is openly avowed that measures will be resorted to for the sake of victory which may plunge the country afresh into civil war.

There certainly is virtue and strength enough in the people to save the country from such a peril.

The Collapse of English Railroads.

Another great English Railroad Company seems to be tottering to its fall. For years, the ruinous waste and greedy swindling that has marked the management of English railways have gone on unchecked, till at last the stock of three only of the nine lines having termini in London stood above par. These were the North Western, the Great Northern, and the Midland, the three great lines which share among them the traffic between London and the manufacturing and coal-producing districts of the north of England, as well as that between the entire south of England and Scotland. Of the three, the Midland stood, perhaps, the highest in public estimation. The complex system of lines which it embraces is in great part of comparatively recent growth, it was fondly believed that the management was exempt from many of the abuses inherent in lines of longer standing, and the series of audacious raids into the territory of neighboring companies, to which it owed its apparent prosperity, induced confidence in the sagacity and enterprise of the directors. The ordinary share capital—exclusive of obligations and bonds in about the usual proportion of an additional third—was over eleven millions sterling, and the shares recently stood at 120. Duly audited balance sheets were issued every half-year, and in spite of the crash of railway companies on every side, the Midland shareholders thought their annual six per cent. was a certainty and their prospect for the future a good thing. But a few weeks ago a cloud appeared on the horizon. Large amounts of stock from suspicious quarters were forced on the market. Rats were evidently leaving the falling house. Shares went down seven per cent. At last the Directors with suave serenity announced that their fair-weather estimates were all fallacious, and that five millions sterling, partly in shares and partly in loans, must be immediately had; a million of it to replace money already spent without the knowledge of the shareholders, and the remainder for the completion of works to which the Company was irrevocably pledged. The shares went down another seven per cent.—total depreciation of the Company's property in a month, £1,400,000. No one who knows anything of the British Railway Director can imagine that half the truth is told yet.

The whole story is eminently characteristic of the way in which the great majority of English railway companies, which altogether represent an invested capital of little less than the entire national debt of Great Britain, have been brought to the verge of ruin. Every fresh railroad disclosure in England more fully reveals the fact that the great confederacy of directors, engineers, contractors, Parliamentary agents, Parliamentary solicitors "promoters," *et hoc genus omne* have a far more direct interest in ruining railroad companies than they have in working legitimately for their prosperity. The men who gain by extravagant expenditure, ruinous litigation, bargaining in land, and who in fifty different ways enrich themselves at the expense of the companies, are sharp business men, powerful and united. Their victims are, as a rule, people utterly unacquainted with business, mystified by an ordinary balance-sheet, and simply unable to gain the faintest insight into the labyrinth of figures, which any director, versed in his profession, knows so well how to spread before their eyes. In vain these helpless victims, finding the dividends on which they depend growing less year by year, eject one set of directors—a few fair promises, another volume of mystifying accounts, and the process of swindling goes on as before for the benefit of the same great confederacy, represented by a few different names. No wonder that the London *Spectator* recently uttered a wail of despair over the universal pecuniary immorality of the English middle class. In nothing has this glaring national vice been manifested on a larger scale, or with such sad results as in railway management. Hundreds of millions sterling have been pocketed by giant contractors and their accomplices on railroad Boards, to the ruin or impoverishment of thousands upon thousands of respectable English families, who invested their small property in railroad stock in the hopes of securing a little more comfort in old age, or a little better provision for educating their children than the three per cent. of the English funds enabled them to hope for. The worst of it is that there is no hopeful side to the question. It has been calculated that the purchase by Government of the entire railroad property of the kingdom, at a fair valuation, would not only be the most welcome relief to the impoverished shareholders, but would ultimately furnish the means of vastly reducing the national burdens. But it is doubtful whether any body of government officials could be found in whom the public could place much more confidence than they can in the existing management. Even if official honesty could be trusted, as it probably might, red tape and routine might cost as much as swindling. While Englishmen are every day complaining bitterly of waste and inefficiency in every department of the Administration, and yet practically confess their inability to check it, it is scarcely the time for handing over such enormous interests to Government care. The English railway shareholder is indeed in an unlucky plight.

Flank and Rear.

The *World* and *Tribune*, which we so often find firing at the same object from opposite directions, are now engaged in a joint effort to bring down U. S. G. by shooting at him in the flank and rear. The *World* takes him on the flank, and the *Tribune* in the rear. No one has yet had the pluck to do as Lee frequently did, and give him a fair and square shot in the front. The *World* uses very small shot in its warfare, while the *Tribune* fires behind him something of the nature of a torpedo. It must not be inferred that the enemy in force has been able to get on his flank or in his rear. He is too long-headed a strategist for that to be possible. It is only a few bushwhackers who are trying to get in a random shot now and then from behind the bushes, and whom, for his own particular reasons, he has not yet taken the trouble to attend to.

The *World* attacks him because he has no political ideas whatever and is a strong Republican. The *Tribune* attacks him because he seems to be rather a feeble Republican, and because he does not speak out, and because he does not know any better.

Now it would be easier for us to reconcile these positions than to overthrow them both. Besides, if we overthrew them to-day, we would find the enemy firing away from them again to-morrow the same as ever. It is an advantage that bushwhacking newspapers have over other bushwhackers, that no amount of killing ever leaves them dead, and that even after burial, they can use their spent shot against the persons of those they attacked while above ground.

Suppose, therefore, we assume with the *World* that he has no political ideas and is a strong Republican—what does this show? On first blush it might be supposed to show that a neutral-tinted man may be a coal-black African. But this is a mistake. In fact, it is a mistake to fancy that it shows anything about him at all. It only shows that the *World* has strabismus. And as this theory perfectly explains everything it has advanced, we will not travel any further in our attempts to elucidate the matter. We ask the *World* itself to consider our explanation, and if on gazing into our looking-glass, it fail to see the accuracy of the reflection, it will only give new proof that it is blind to its own squint.

Suppose, in the next place, we assume with the *Tribune* that he is rather a feeble Republican, who does not speak out nor know any better—what does this show? We think, to begin with, it shows that the *Tribune* should either attack the position of the *World* or attempt to cure its strabismus—according as it may have discerned the one or the other. We think it shows, furthermore, that the *Tribune* should proceed to fortify its own torpedoes, lest the *World* accidentally fire a cross-shot that may cause them to explode untimely, and hurt the inventor.

The Fenians and the Outrages in England.

The managers of the Fenian organization, in their address to the American people, emphatically disclaim all sympathy with and all responsibility for the recent outrages in England. They profess to speak, too, as we understand them, for the Brotherhood on the other side of the Atlantic as well as on this. The acts charged against the body, they declare, "are regarded by them as the work of secret agents of the English Government," planned with the view of bringing odium upon the movement for Irish nationality. They add that the crimes in question are "foreign both to the genius, the instincts and the religious training of the Irish people."

We should be sorry to doubt the honesty of this disclaimer. We have had occasion often enough to condemn the aims and tactics of the Fenians in the United States, but nothing has occurred to justify the allegation that they accept murder, arson, or any other form of crime as proper instruments of vengeance. The crazy incursion into Canada was characterized by a scrupulous regard for the safety and property of the inhabitants; and the same avoidance of crime—other than that of "treason-felony"—was exhibited in connection with the conflicts which occurred some months ago in Ireland. In this respect Fenianism presents a creditable contrast to Whiteboyism. It is not accused, even in Ireland, of assassination, incendiarism, or a reckless indifference to the lives of peaceable people. The fact is attributable, in our judgment, to the managers of the organization, who, amidst all their follies, have done nothing that should expose them to the suspicion of being plotters or participators in ordinary crime. Only fools would provoke the universal horror and indignation which are excited by deliberate outrage, like that at Clerkenwell or the sending of explosive letters; and while we see nothing to admire in Fenianism, we must confess that the individuals who have succeeded in organizing a body so strong and so widely spread, cannot properly be considered fools.

As to the particular occurrences which have covered the name of Fenianism with odium, it is quite possible that, were the whole truth known, many of the reported facts would be found to be sheer fiction. The nitro-glycerine explosion at Newcastle, which was telegraphed across the Atlantic as an incident of Fenian schemes, now seems to have had no connection whatever with them. This is confessed in the more full accounts since received; but meanwhile the original sensation has served its purpose, and the poor Irish must bear the brunt of it. We suspect that other events will, on examination, assume a similar aspect. Of the horrors and outrages there can be no doubt, but something more than off-hand assertion should be required before setting them down to the credit of Fenianism. For let us not forget that on that subject all England has been, and still is, the victim of a scare which in some respects may be called ludicrous. Seldom has a country proverbially phlegmatic evinced so complete a loss of self-possession as England showed immediately after the killing of the Manchester policeman. The riot in which it happened was not half so formidable as riots which have taken place in England often before, and the killing of the officer was an incidental part of the affair, implying neither malice nor murder in the common acceptation of the term. Yet the English people were affrighted in an instant. They did not pause to consider, to investigate, to weigh symptoms and accidents, but raised a savage cry for summary punishment. Out of this senseless scare arose the Commission, with its hurried trials, its unwarranted verdicts, and its hanging of three poor fellows for an offence which was, after all, political. The same alarm evidently continues. On the subject of Fenianism Englishmen have for the time lost their balance. It is the ghost which haunts them night and day. They trace its agency in every outrage, and jump to the conclusion that it is at the bottom of every crime not found in their ordinary category.

Without assuming that the English Government or officials have aught to do with the promotion of crime, as a means of casting discredit upon a dreaded political organization, we are not unprepared to believe that recent crimes which have been imputed to Fenianism were but little connected with it. In the dark days of Sidmouth and Castlereagh the other supposition would not have been improbable. When Toryism was absolute master of England, Government agents were promoters of plots and crimes for which honest Radicals were punished. But let us hope that these times are ended, and that the outrages of the last few weeks are mere indications of a new current into which the dangerous classes of England are turning their energies. Nowhere else in the world are these classes so brutal or so daring as in that country. Only in England would the crimes of the Sheffield Trades Unionists have been possible, and these alone afford parallels to the Clerkenwell explosion or the transmission of deadly missives through the Post-office. For the perpetrators of these offences Fenianism forms a convenient shield; they are enabled to gratify their fiendish propensities with a fair chance of diverting the inquiries of the authorities. The condition of the country is, moreover, favorable to crime. Suffering and discontent have seldom been more general. Work is scarce and food dear. The bread riots which have been reported are a type of the mischief we may look for during the Winter, and the dangers which beset property are simply a revival of contingencies with which, in Cobbett's later days, "Swing" familiarized agricultural England.

New-York Battery.

It is proposed to make a Custom-house on the Battery, and some think the idea a good one. But suppose that in a world of such abolitions and reconstructions as ours, the principle of Custom-houses should not last, then would the Battery building find its occupation gone. There is another use to which that semicircle of the old Battery could be put, leaving it at the same time open, as the only door or window from which the people of New-York, looking from the City, could get a view of their own broad and beautiful bay. Let the edge of the Battery be turned into a border of free bathing-houses and ponds for the people of this metropolis. In Summer, the wealthy can fly away to the watering-places and the springs, and even those of moderate means can follow the fashion for the little space of a week or a few days. Why should not the half million of the poorer class have some privilege of a watering-place on a spot which Nature herself has made one of the grandest watering-places in the world—a spot lying at their own doors, where the old American Mahicannitac mingles his fresh-flowing waters with the ocean tides of the Sound?

Let us fancy the blessing such a bathing circle would be to this great, hard-working, cellar-crowded population for nearly six months every year.

Is this a fancy which reason scorns? Certainly such a fancy, though it may not meet the notions of those whose wisdom it is to keep in the old ruts, on the customary old roadway, is better than the reality of our people sweltering among their narrow streets in Midsummer, without being able to afford a glimpse or a feeling of anything outside or beyond them. In this respect Pagan Rome puts our Christian civilization to shame. The utility of such a bathing establishment is its highest recommendation. It would do more toward preserving the health of the men, women and children of New-York than all the doctors, quack-salvers and street-sweepers of the City. For these reasons, which would read better in 1887 than they do now, we would rather see the Battery converted into a grand bathing inclosure—the exterior edge of it, at least—than covered by a Custom-house, which, after all, might not be so much needed in twenty years, if the various hives of human workers should desire to come into more fraternal contact or intercourse.

It may be objected that the water at the Battery is made too impure for bathers by the imbecile and filthy custom of letting the sewage of a city poison the stream that washes it. In that case let the great free bathing carnival of New-York have its place round the rim of Governor's Island. But no doubt the idea we thus throw out appears to have too much water in it and too little whisky—seems too Quixotic in the eyes of those who would rather use the resources of the City after the old fashion, and not for the general benefit and blessing of millions born and yet to be born. The idea, however, is a good one, and is forced upon us by the shameful necessity of such a large population. The privileges of these noble rivers, and the inflow of the sea, belong as much to the poorest of our people as to the ship-owners and wharf-owners, and it were well if our people in general would begin to think of it. We make laws to repress and punish the popular propensities. It would be better if we did something to meet them in a kindly spirit, and gratify them in a wholesome and beneficial manner.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Nation* says that "the ballot is a great thing, but the natural man craves also beefsteak and potatoes." We want no further evidence to prove that the *Nation* is either a rebel or a copperhead concern. It has no faith in principle, and most certainly has nothing in common with the "earnest" Republicans who have convictions. If it will consult them it will ascertain that the one thing needful for everybody is the ballot. If they have that they can get everything else; and it makes little odds, indeed, whether they have anything else or not. The cravings of the natural man must not be allowed to interfere with the sacred rights of humanity.

A few nights since a poor fellow was found lying on the pavement by an officer, who conveyed him to the Spring-street Station-house. He was committed to a cell and locked up. On the following morning, when the door was opened, he was found to be dead; and subsequently it was discovered that death had resulted from a serious fracture of the skull, how produced could not be discovered. The Coroner's jury got out of the difficulty by opining that it was the result of a fall. Very likely; but was it not the duty of the officer to procure medical attendance, and not to trust so implicitly to the healing properties of a night's incarceration? To conclude that a man is drunk, simply because he is insensible, is a very strange way of reasoning. In the present case there seems to have been no effort to ascertain the condition of the sufferer; although his injuries must have been plain enough to an experienced eye, for the report says that the skull was badly fractured. The Police, for the sake of their own reputation, must be more careful in such cases.

The Post-office authorities have resolved at last to allow a commission to the venders of postage stamps. Hereafter these necessary articles will be as readily obtainable as revenue stamps, which can be found everywhere. The demand is of course much greater. It is mentioned that Postmaster Kelly will have the control of the places where stamps are to be sold, and that he is disposed to give the preference to the proprietors of chemists' stores. We hope not. Chemists and druggists are a busy set of people, and the last that can afford to be disturbed for the small consideration of a trifling commission on two or three cents, or whatever it may be. In Paris the sale of postage stamps is a Government monopoly. The privilege is given invariably to tobacconists, for the simple reason that a tobacconist has no other business than to hand articles rapidly across the counters, and make change with as little delay as possible. This is precisely what is wanted. The Paris tobacconists, to be sure, are a privileged class. They are of the feminine gender, and receive their appointments as a reward for services rendered to the State by their husbands, brothers, or families. It is a pity that some such *bonne bouche* cannot be devised for the widows of our own brave soldiers.

A man (white) was adjudged to be a spendthrift in Boston on Tuesday by the Probate Court and a guardian appointed over him, under the law providing that when a person by excessive drinking, gaming, idleness or debauchery of any kind, so spends, wastes or lessens his estate, as to expose himself or his family to want or suffering, he may be presented in a complaint setting forth the facts and circumstances of the case, and praying to have a guardian appointed. The principle of the law is sound and valuable, but what would become of the freedom of the individual (thousands of individuals) in this City if such a law should be here enforced?

The interesting case which our Jewish community have recently had before them, of a man guilty of marrying his deceased brother's wife, has already been fully explained in our columns by one of the parties immediately concerned. Rev. Mr. Isaacs sends us a note upon the subject, in which he declares the marriage contrary to Jewish law, as understood by every Jewish minister to whom the point was referred. The question has been a knotty one for ages, and is even more difficult than the other question as to whether a man may marry his deceased wife's sister. We would not presume to entertain an opinion upon either of them; but, apart from their relations to ecclesiastical law, we certainly can see innumerable social and moral grounds for the approval of both sorts of marriages.

The various attempts to establish in this City soldiers' messenger and dispatch companies have been failures. Another attempt, however, has now been begun, which gives far better promise of success than any heretofore made. It is under the management of capable and prominent citizens, formerly of distinguished rank in the army, and is based upon a charter obtained at the last session of the Legislature. The details of the plan seem to us admirable, and such as will greatly conduce to the convenience of our citizens. On the books are already recorded applications for service from 3,500 soldiers, with their war record duly set forth. Depots will be established throughout the City in great numbers, and deliveries of letters or packages will be made promptly, frequently and cheaply. The organization has not only been perfected, but a commencement has been made in the way of operations. If managed with any sort of efficiency, it will prove a great success, as well as a great benefit to the public.

While the India yield of Cotton has within eight years increased nearly fourfold, the Brazilian about threefold, and the Egyptian about the same, it is not at all probable that we shall ever be able to regain anything like a monopoly. Indeed, as our cotton is far superior to all the rest, it is highly desirable that we should ourselves manufacture it very much more largely than we do, and then the surplus would command better prices. But with the labor system of the South in the shifting, uncertain state that it is now passing through, it seems the veriest stupidity for Congress to hesitate at relieving from a twenty per cent. *ad valorem* tax, one of the raw products of agriculture which, even without it, would need encouragement and time to regain its normal strength. When a sick man is convalescent, he does not take on his shoulders a load heavier than he could well have borne in his days of health.

Those touch-and-go farmers who think that, because Western land is cheap, it is cheaper for them to force a piece of land through for several years, putting but little care upon it and getting out of it all that its virgin fertility will yield—and then abandon it for another—rather than to exercise proper and careful husbandry upon the first, make a great mistake. These people not only impoverish the land they leave behind them, making it worse than when they cleared it of woods, but they gain nothing by removal. *The* great element of expense which, more than any other, has to be considered in farming, mining, manufacturing and industries of all sorts, is *transportation* of necessities and products from and to market. Going further West is simply paying more for everything wanted, except land, and getting less for everything produced. It is cheaper and better in every way to elaborate and increase the productive capacity of farm No. 1.

As a matter of course, on every question that comes up, Wendell Phillips will try to take a view precisely opposite to that of everybody else. While we had thought there was abundant evidence to show that the politicians have been pumping Grant for the last six months as never man was pumped before, to learn his political views, Wendell Phillips' idea is that all the politicians have been constantly working like Turks to prevent Grant from letting out those political views which he is almost bursting with. Phillips evidently thinks it the secret of wisdom to be odd in everything.

One trouble with our people, in making use of natural products, is that they do not consider how abundantly the varying climates of this continent are supplied with correspondingly different species of the same thing. Take, for instance, the grape. In the old world there is really but one species of the grape vine, the varieties being numerous and considerably diversified as to hardiness, productiveness, size and flavor of fruit, &c. And the accurate distinctions of these variations are carefully maintained, both as to locality of growth and suitability of use after culture. Here, on the contrary, we have several species, well defined both in fruit and foliage, in peculiarities of health and adaptability to certain climates and to certain uses. But these distinctions our grape growers largely overlook. They try to make any grape flourish everywhere. If Catawba makes good wine in one locality, they take it for granted it will always make good wine. The mere statement of the case shows the absurdity. It needs no argument. But it is the same want of thought that makes us inferior in many refinements.

"Have We any Bourbons Among Us?"—Letter from a Southerner.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 20, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In your paper of the 14th inst., you are facetious enough to speak of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, as a "Southern Bourbon," alleging that in a speech which he recently delivered in Richmond, on the present disgracefully anomalous condition of the country, he had the hardihood to evince a disposition still to adhere "to the traditions of his old party and his State," and that he "fails to realize the changes wrought by the war."

It would be rather difficult, Sir, for Mr. Hunter or for any other Southern gentleman, who has seen during the last few years, a prosperous and happy country turned into a wilderness by one of the most infamous wars ever waged since Satan strove against the hosts of Heaven, *not* to "realize" the changes thus wrought; and it would be equally difficult to forget the causes and the consequences of them. The principles, Sir, "of his old party and his State" were the principles of "Seventy-six"—the principles of the Declaration of Independence—the principles of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison and Henry, and of the Constitution of the late United States, and when he sees that it was in consequence of the abandonment of those principles by the radical Robespierres and Dantons of the North, that the terrible calamities of the war were brought upon us—when he sees, too, that so respectable and influential a journal as the New-York Times does not hesitate to avow that the legislation, "so-called," of that convocation of lunatics in Washington is done, not on the authority of their *delegated powers*, as defined in the Constitution, but on the authority of "Congress!"—the authority, that is to say, on which Attila scourged the earth—the authority of a Genghis Khan—the authority of the buccaneer and the pirate—is it a matter of wonderment that he should look back with a greater fondness than ever to the sacred, time-honored, and deeply-cherished principles of the noble old "mother of States and of statesmen," which formed his earliest political chart, and which have been the safe and sole guide of his path from his youth up?

We are still "Bourbons" enough at the South to believe that government was made for the people, and not the people for government—that government is a *means*, and not an end, and that as our fathers broke up and dissolved the first American Union, for the purpose of establishing another, better adapted to their existing wants, so their descendants possessed the same incontrovertible right; and it was the basest treachery to every dictate of reason, and to every principle of the American Revolution, to deny them its free exercise.

But how is it with *you*, Sir? Do you practice your own preaching? Have you changed *your* principles, have *you* become any the less "Bourbonic," or any the more *sans coulotte* since the *autumnal equinox*? Do you "realize the changes that have been wrought" since the great battles of October and November? If not, then you may see, Sir, that, according to your own logic, there are *Northern* Bourbons among us as well as Southern, exposed to the notice of the Press.

In conclusion, Sir, allow me to congratulate you upon the brilliant record which the Republican Party will have made up for themselves on the termination of their eight years' *tragico-harlequinade* for future generations to contemplate. Their patriotism is illustrated in generating the bloodiest civil war on record and in utterly subverting the Constitution of the country; and their Puritanical philanthropy to the negro is exhibited by consigning him back to barbarism—to beggary and to final extermination! *Io triumphe!* I remain, &c., &c., J. CRAGIN.

We publish the above effusion to oblige Mr. Cragin, of Mobile. We trust he feels better for having thus relieved his bosom of its perilous stuff. Whether he is likely to do much practical good, either for the negroes or anybody else, by such publications or otherwise, is a question which he must settle for himself.—Ed. Times.

ART ITEMS.

Mr. E. T. Kellogg, of this City, has published a fine chromo-lithograph representing the Second Plenary Council, held at Baltimore in 1866. Its accuracy has been vouched for by the Most Reverend Archbishop Spaulding, through whom a copy has been presented to the Pope, who was pleased to receive it with every expression of gratification and admiration. The picture represents the procession of Bishops as it approached the entrance of the Baltimore Cathedral; great pains having been taken to have all the portraits accurate, and the grouping natural. As a specimen of chromo-lithography, the work deserves very high praise, apart from its great interest as a souvenir of an important event to the Roman Catholics of America.

Messrs. Prang & Co., of Boston, are doing a great deal toward popularizing art among people of limited means, by the multiplication of very artistic chromo-lithographs of pictures by eminent artists. The gentlemen who compose the firm aim to let nothing but the best work go forth from their establishment. They take the utmost pains in the selection of subjects to be copied, and the preparation of the drawings is entrusted to the most skillful and experienced workmen to be found in this country or in Europe. The result of this care is visible in the chromos that bear the name of this firm; in drawing and color they are vastly superior to any other work of the kind, and many of them are but little inferior to actual paintings. The copy of Correggio's "Magdalen," published by them, is a beautiful work, and many of their copies of *genre* pictures are exquisite specimens of the art.

Next Saturday the artists of the Dodworth Studio Building give their second monthly reception. Their studios will be open from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

The usual Saturday reception of the artists of the Tenth-street Studio Building will commence at 2 o'clock P. M., and close at 5.

Messrs. Gurney & Son have published a very beautiful lithograph called "The Favorite." The drawing was put on stone by Fabronius, and is a very delicate and artistic piece of work.

Jewish Marriages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a letter in yesterday's Times, signed "M. S.," bearing upon what the writer terms an "interesting controversy concerning the Hebrew law of marriage."

Without entering into the merits of the religious question, I would simply observe that your correspondent grossly misrepresents the attitude of the Jewish Press, which he alleges as a justification for the impertinent introduction of the "controversy" before the general public. Not a word has been said in the Jewish papers that have come under my observation, in the nature of "scurrilous comments"—the mere fact has been barely mentioned for a reason that will appear. There is no "controversy" even upon the subject, except in the imagination of M. S.

The marriage was contrary to Jewish law as understood by the officers of the congregation, (Portuguese, Nineteenth-street,) of which the husband was a member, and as declared by every Jewish minister to whom the point was referred, including learned gentlemen in various parts of the country.

The objection taken by the congregation *Beth Hammedrash Hagadole*, of whose decision a translation was cited by your correspondent, was to the self-constituted court of laymen which presumed to act in a case where regular ministers declined to perform the ceremony. In that antagonism to unauthorised persons assuming to act as a Jewish court, or as Hebrew minister, the Jewish press decidedly sympathizes, and while the "case" under examination has not itself been mentioned or criticised, the act of the persons who officiated has been condemned not alone by the papers, but by all congregations and authorities whose opinion has been sought.

Certainly, the law as practiced may be a hardship. But we do not make the law. And the general Press is surely not the arena for theological discussions of interest exclusively to a few. So far as M. S. proposes to be mischievous in creating an impression that there is a breach between the Portuguese and other Jews, he is welcome to the glory. There are differences of opinion among Hebrews, as among other people; that is not marvelous in itself. But Hebrews, like others, are disposed to be law-abiding, and, while courting inquiry and temperate discussion, are inclined to obey the law until modified by authority. There is a Jewish Church, we have all been led to believe, precisely as there is an Episcopal, or a Methodist, or a Catholic, and to its decisions we bow submissively, although not always pleasing or conformable to our capricious judgment.

If M. S. honestly entertains doubts respecting the particular laws or practices which are referred to in his letter, his minister can doubtless enlighten him. If not, a polite letter to a Rabbi in America or Europe will elicit a satisfactory reply. I doubt if he or the public will otherwise enjoy that happiness.

Yours respectfully,
M. S. ISAACS,
Editor *Jewish Messenger*.

New-York, Dec. 30, 1867.

The Progress of California.

Hon. Frederick F. Low, in closing his valedictory message to the California Legislature, on retiring from the office of Governor, which he has held for the past four years, said:

> "The advancement made in the cause of education has been rapid; our common schools and seminaries of learning have multiplied, and the generous support granted them by a willing people affords just cause for sincere congratulation. In material resources our advancement has been steady, healthful and permanent. Since 1863 the assessed value of property in the State has increased nearly if not quite $40,000,000, and it is estimated that the present actual values largely exceed the amounts put down by the Assessors. Manufactures, in the various branches, have increased and prospered, affording additional employment to thousands of industrious operatives. Our commercial interests have been developed to meet the requirements of the Pacific coast, and steam communication has been successfully established with the Hawaiian Islands, China and Japan, which gives promise of an extended trade with those countries. The breadth of land brought under the plow is rapidly widening from year to year, and abundant crops are the sure reward of judicious culture. The foreign demand for our surplus products has been regular, and the prices obtained have been remunerative to the farmer. The apprehension of miners in regard to unwise and unfriendly legislation by Congress touching the mineral lands has been allayed by the passage of just and generous laws which guarantee the actual possession to those on whom the prosperity of the State so largely depends. While it is true that the placer mines are diminishing in productiveness, the yield of the quartz mines has materially increased. The marked and gratifying progress made in the construction of the Pacific Railroad up to this time gives promise of easy and speedy communication with our Eastern neighbors at no distant day. The energy displayed by our own citizens in building this great work is worthy of the highest commendation."

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

NEW-YEAR RECEPTIONS.

New-Year's Day was ushered in with gloomy heavy clouds overhead and mud and snow under foot. It is ushered out by a clear, crisp, bracing moonlight night, which leaves people in better spirits than it found them. Its observance here, which was tardy and half-hearted before the hour of noon, became enthusiastic and inspiriting before night-fall. The official reception at the White House will be spoken of in detail elsewhere. It was as full of the formality of etiquette as usual, while the people outside the gates waited patiently till their turn came, and then in a steady stream poured into the Presidential presence for two hours, ejaculating all manner of compliments into the Presidential ear, and saying all manner of sarcastic things as they passed beyond, but their compliments no more disturbed the Presidential complaisance than their bespattered boots could soil the well-protected canvass-covered carpets of the blue and green in the great East Room. The crowd, perhaps, was not as great as last year, but the hours from 12 till 2 were filled up. The other receptions it is impossible to speak of in detail. One could not fail to be impressed by the profound respect paid to Gen. Grant and family by the large crowd of most distinguished visitors, nor by the elegance and refinement with which Chief-Justice Chase and his accomplished daughters received their callers; nor by the affability and kindly cheer of Speaker Colfax and the ladies of his family; nor by the vivacity and vigor of Secretary Seward; nor by the grace and elegance at Secretary McCulloch's and at Postmaster-General Randall's; nor by the good taste of the announcement "not receiving" to the thousands who called upon Secretary Stanton; nor by the stately dignity and cordial hospitality at the residences of Senators Morgan and Conkling; nor by the beauty and culture at Senator Sherman's, Ramsey's and Pomeroy's; nor by the thousand other agreeable concomitants of the observance of New-Year's Day at the residences of a thousand other agreeable people. Suffice it to say that the day has been kept in a spirit and manner worthy of its traditions, and may be considered as the formal inauguration of the gay season in Washington.

Among the incidents at the Executive Mansion to-day, Mr. Noble Hurdle, a very old gentleman residing in Georgetown, took the President by the hand and said: "God bless you, Mr. President. I have shaken the hand of every President from Washington's time, and now, Sir, I am happy to shake yours, the last President but by no means the least." The President smiled, and thanked Mr. Hurdle for the compliment.

Associated Press Dispatches.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

The Government and municipal offices are closed to-day, and the holiday is generally observed through the city.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The President at 11 o'clock received all the foreign Ministers now in this city, as well as the attachés of their respective legations. They were in full court dress, and some of them were accompanied by ladies of their household in elegant attire. There were also present the Cabinet Ministers, Chief-Justice Chase and Associate Judges Davis, Miller, Swayne and Clifford, and Judges Wylie and Olin of the District of Columbia Courts, and the Judges of the Court of Claims; also a large number of members of Congress, including Senators Sherman, Fessenden, Morton, Stuart, Morrill of Vermont, Reverdy Johnson, Doolittle, Dixon and Morgan, and Representatives Dawes, Pruyn, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Woodbridge, Spalding, Poland, Marshall, Eldridge, Ferris, Hawkins, Washburn of Indiana, and Hooper. Some of the members of Congress were accompanied by ladies. In addition to the above-named visitors, were the Chiefs of the several bureaus and other prominent officials in the civil service.

The scene was very animated, everybody seemed to be happy, and the congratulations of the season were unreservedly interchanged between the President and his guests. The President's daughters occupied a position in the reception room, and also received their friends. Marshal Gooding and Deputy-Marshal Philips performed the ceremonies of formal introductions.

At 11:30 o'clock officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps, followed by those of the Army, entered the Executive Mansion and paid their respects to the President. They were all in full dress uniform. Prominent among the Navy officers were Rear-Admirals Smith and Radford, Commodores Smith and Jenkins, Capts. Patterson and Meade, Commander Breese, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Surgeon Horwitz, and Paymaster Jackson; also, Brig.-Gen. Zeilin, Commandant of the Marine Corps. The officers of the army were preceded by Gen. Grant and Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, both of whom had a pleasant conversation of a few minutes' duration with the President. Among this party were all the members of Gen. Grant's staff, Assistant Adj.-Gen. Townsend, and the officers on duty in the War Department; Gens. Heintzleman and Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau; Emory, Commanding the Department of Washington; Alford, Auger, Surgeon-Gen. Barnes, and Col. Wallace, commanding the garrison at this post.

After the officers of the Army and Navy retired, the President, according to previous arrangement, received the Associated Soldiers of the War of 1812, and members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, of the District of Columbia, who received a cordial welcome.

The doors were thrown open to the public generally at 12 o'clock M. A strong police force under Major Richards, the chief, was present to preserve order.

A large number or persons who had assembled on and near the portico then entered the mansion. After the successive introductions and congratulations, they filed past the President into the East Room, where many of the guests had gathered. The music of the Marine Band, meantime, added to the animation of the scene.

The reception at the Executive Mansion continued until 2 o'clock P. M.

Gen. Grant, Speaker Colfax, all the members of the Cabinet, Commissioner of the Land Office, Joseph S. Wilson; Commissioner of Agriculture, Capron; Mayor Wallace, and many others, received calls.

The Foreign Ministers paid their respects to the Secretary of State.

THE WEST INDIES.

Information has been received here that the Stockholm newspaper, the *Volksblatt*, advises the Swedish Government to follow the example of Denmark by selling to the United States its West India Island of St. Bartholomew. This is regarded here, in official circles, as another indication that European monarchies are retiring from this continent under the influence of the Monroe doctrine.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

The Provisional Government of Crete has convoked a National Assembly, to which all the Provinces of the island are sending delegates for the purpose of giving public expression to the wishes of the population; and of establishing the Cretan Government upon a permanent basis. One of the most influential and wealthy Turks, a resident of Crete, has recently joined the cause of the Provisional Government upon the ground that there is more liberty and safety, and less taxation and vexation under the Christian than under the Mohammedan rule. The Provisional Government is daily gaining in strength and entertains strong hopes of a speedy recognition as a *de facto* government by foreign Powers.

PATENTS ISSUED.

The whole number of patents issued from the Patent Office during the past year is 13,015, being an increase of 3,515 over the number of last year, which was 9,500. For the week ending on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 265 patents will be issued. During the past week, 400 applications and 50 caveats were filed.

HAVE WE A GREAT MAN?—AND WHY NOT?

Hero Worship—Brevets—Gen. Mitchel—No Great Men—What is Greatness?—Moral of the Past.

THE BEECHES, Friday, Dec. 27, 1867.

Hero worship is the most extraordinary element of human nature; and if the Christian clergy want evidence of human degradation, they can find none stronger than that. It implies—and it is the fact—not merely an admiration of superiority, but a sense of degradation and inferiority on the part of the worshiper. It admits—not merely the fact of inequality in certain personal attributes, (which exists among all men)—but, that these inequalities are the right foundation for inequalities of power, place and station. It gives no room for the qualities of fitness and righteousness, but places all the rewards of popular favor on accidental qualities. This has been the history of human nature from Alexander to the present day. But this is contrary to the doctrine of Christianity and to the theory of Republican Government; and neither will prevail finally, till human nature is sufficiently elevated to distinguish between the accidental qualities of fortune and those of mind and soul. New-England has the spirit of true Republicanism, and will retain it longer than any portion of America, because Puritanism taught allegiance to none but God, and says: "What is man, that thou art mindful of him? or the son of man, that thou visited him?" It was not heroes, but Man, that God made a little lower than the angels. You say this is not practical; but it is getting to be practical. The American Republic is founded not on the idea of heroes, but on that of the people; and when it departs from that idea it will cease to exist. I do not think we are in great danger of hero worship, for I should be at a loss to know where to find the heroes. In one sense, we have had heroes great and noble—those self-sacrificing young men—who went to the battle-field and offered up their lives a holy sacrifice for their country. But those are not the heroes who receive from popular applause the honors of fame and fortune. It must be those who, with half the danger which they encountered, returned to wear stars and brevets. I make no personal application, and have no hopes of changing the rule of popular conduct. I merely refer to this general fact by way of asking—Have we any great men? There probably were never so many Generals brevetted on earth as in this country. When Scott returned from Mexico, I think he must have recommended every officer in his army for a brevet, for nearly every one received it.

That, however, was a small matter compared with the deluge which has come upon us now. My conclusion is that in the army, at least, there are no great men, for if there had been, there would surely have been found some way of separating them from the great herd of the brevetted. Have we any great men? I am inclined to think not, and whether that be a blessing or not, the *cause* of it is a blessing. A literary gentleman, writing a notice of Gen. Mitchel, asked me if Mitchel was great? "No, sir, not great, but very ingenious." He was in fact the most ingenious man I ever knew, and in resources, far superior to the generals who conquered the rebellion. Not one of them could compare with him in point of genius. But he was not great, and who is? What is greatness? Taken as a whole, it may be regarded as *superior energy and strength of soul*. This may be applied in various ways. In one way it may make a great general, in another a great statesman, and in another produce superior moral excellence. Washington was great, not for any one quality, but for a combination of several. Frederick of Prussia was great both as general and statesman, and in the great elements of genius no man in modern times has equaled him. As a statesman Chatham was the greatest in England, and in our country, Hamilton and Madison. In my opinion, Jefferson bore no comparison, as a statesman, to either of them. I always thought Jackson was a great man; but a great man to be opposed, because his moral weakness made his passions dangerous. But have we any great man now? Can you tell me who he is? The hero-worshipers always have great men. The newspapers make a great many. But how many are left at the end of a generation? I have conversed with some of the statesmen of the past generation, and I confess that they seemed to me superior to any of the present day. Where will you find men the equal of John Quincy Adams, Dewitt Clinton, or Andrew Jackson, in the qualities of greatness? *Greatness* is altogether relative. Achilles was a great man among his myrmidons, but what sort of a great man would he make now? The truth is, that the more the masses of the people are morally and intellectually enlightened, the fewer great men will appear. The stars of first magnitude fade as the multitude of lesser ones shine brighter, and even the pale light of the moon obscures the radiance of those stars which are doubtless magnificent suns in their own sphere. By the grace of God, we are bringing out more distinctly that myriad of common men—to whom He gave equal rights and equal duties—to their equality and brightness in the moral and political firmament. If we educate the people, as I trust we shall, in the glorious truths of Christianity, and the glorious rights of humanity, we shall need no President of the United States, but simply a chairman of the people. Our Government must either pass into a less complicated form, or it must imperialize. All other popular governments have imperialized. We can escape that only by the superior moral and intellectual elevation of the people. It is only in this way we can escape a government of the passions instead of a government of reason. The passions of the people are their motive power, and it is only by the strength of deep religious convictions and of enlightened mind that the unreasoning passions are controlled. If the great mass of the American people pursue their passions, as did the Roman, there is no power in the Constitution, or in civilization itself, which can restrain them from pursuing the same career. Heretofore the great safety of the country has been its new lands, and for a few years longer we shall still have that great outlet for adventure and ambition. I see Mr. Seward thinks it is time to increase the quantity of our territory. But he is mistaken. The time has not come, and the American people are too thrifty to make bad bargains. When the time arrives to get new territories, they are very likely to be acquired by the sword. We live in an age of mediocrity; but we ought to be contented with the reason why we are mediocre. There are hundreds of people among us who would have been great if the masses of the people had remained where they were formerly, but the people have come nearly up to the level of these men, and consequently they can no longer appear as the tall oaks of the forest, towering over the shrubs below. The people are becoming great, as God made them to be, when he made them a little lower than the angels; and it is only to see this become a general fact that the continued existence of a republic is possible. For myself, I am thankful that hero worship is passing away, and it is gradually becoming more possible to unite men in a great Christian Commonwealth. The moral of this fact, if it be one, is that in a republic we should select men for their fitness, and not for the accidental qualities of genius or success. For example, if I had been selecting Presidents, I would have made Clinton, Webster and Clay Presidents; but the people did not. Why? The canvass at the election answers that question. There was one man in twenty so ignorant that he could not understand the merits of political questions, and for that man both parties were contending; for him drums beat and orators bawled. The nation was thrown into agitation,

"To wait a feather, or to drown a fly."

I do not know whether we have diminished this twentieth man's power, but I hope so, and that in another generation it will not be necessary to appeal to the passions of mankind to save them from their follies.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CONCERNING TOYS.

The amount of inventive ingenuity and parental cash expended upon amusing toys for children, is becoming one of the features of the age. A thoroughly stocked toy shop or juvenile bookstore, at the present day, would be no inconsiderable establishment. A business second to few in the city, might be obtained at short notice by a skillful dealer with sufficient capital to bring together a complete assortment of children's gifts of every kind. For childhood, taken collectively, is endless holiday. "Christmas comes but once a year," but there are birthdays every day, one holiday, at least, in every child's week, and holiday hours in his every day, for which an endless succession of new play-things must be provided.

It is certainly an amiable and a somewhat redeeming feature of our bustling and over-worldly City life, that no inadequate share of its gains goes to brighten the lives of children. The misfortune is that we are overdoing this very thing. Very few grown people seem to understand children any more than if they had never known childhood. Their devices are far too mature and elaborate to quicken the childish fancy, and the injudicious surfeit of amusements they often provide, goes to show, moreover, that they understand human nature, on the whole, as little as they understand childhood in particular. There was more knowledge of both displayed in Mr. Beecher's recommendation, for going into the country, of above all things, an unsuspected ball of twine, carefully hid away, and made to yield only in rare and precious bits, than there is in a hundred of what are supposed to be the best modern toys. What with the perfection of miniature horses, watches, house-furnishings, locomotives, ships, steamboats, &c., leaving fancy actually nothing to do, and the satiety of such things which our lavish indulgence provides, it is really questionable whether children ever enjoyed themselves less than they do now. We have heard people envy the lot to which it falls to be a child among these innumerable charming books and exquisite toys. But we remember a solitary bright-covered story-book that enriched more childish years than a cart-load of these things now gladdens days among our *blasé* juvenile voluptuaries. We verily believe that there was higher mettle in the broomsticks of those days than our trunk-makers now put into their best cantering hobby-horses, and that deeper draughts of domestic felicity were once quaffed by the good mothers of to-day from bits of broken china and clam-shells, in snug cottages made of old packing-boxes, than their daughters have been able to conjure out of ready-made baby-houses, all but living dolls, and model French tea sets. Nothing spoils child's play like adult assistance; yet some folks will be always poking in their help, to make the business go just right, and when it is just right to the mature judgment, it is utterly wrong to the little fancy that loved its own broken dream, and tears of disappointment end the game. The matter is substantially the same with adult-made and over-perfect toys. One must be very much a child to make a really good toy. The pleasures of childhood are emphatically pleasures of imagination, and imagination must be left ample scope and plenty to do. When children say to one another, "play" we were kings and queens, soldiers, mothers, merchants, or what not, their earnest enjoyment in the personation is as purely that of creative energy as the poet's, and the more remote the imaginary result is from the actual, the higher its charm. To assist them to approximate visibly their ideal is so far to supplant the ideal by a commonplace reality, and wipe out the spell. What real caparisoned pony, or life-like counterfeit on springs, can rear and prance and paw the ground under whip and spur like one of those boy-broomstick centaurs of the olden time? Why will people not see that the boy's point is not to have a horse, but to make a horse and be a horse?

The mistake is in effect the same when we help out the skill-less pertinacity of the little hands in some baffled endeavor, and are astonished, perchance, by an angry scream in place of thanks. "I wanted to do it myself," is every child's indignant protest; and we may take this as the whole philosophy of toys and amusements for children. Give them as much as possible to do for themselves. It is said that the inventor of the returning ball has made a fortune of a hundred thousand dollars by it; but we doubt whether he has made childhood much happier. Far less are children's thanks due to the genius (perhaps it is the same) who has since got out an improvement on the returning ball which supplants the very fingers that were made to catch it! Our subject could not have a more sarcastic illustration than the four-pronged "catcher" which has made its appearance in the streets, attached to the returning ball; unless it were found in a hoop-driver recently patented, by which the hoop that once threw every faculty into nimble chase, becomes an automatic, self-regulating machine, leaving the child nothing whatever to do but to follow it with his legs.

Finally, there is a serious and permanent mischief in this officious providence over children's play. We not only rob them of much of the proper zest of childhood, but stifle also the all-important educational process which they are instinctively carrying on in the endless effort to "do it my ownself." Who can fail to see in this spontaneous planning and activity—as intense in its way, though altogether healthful, as the highest ends of after life elicit—a beautiful and a matchless provision of Divine wisdom for the self evolution of the powers that make the man? The importance of carefully avoiding any obstructive interference with this exquisite play and concert of all the unfolding faculties, must be too apparent to need further illustration.

Conflict in Florida Between the Military and Civil Authorities.

From the Pensacola (Fla.) Observer, Dec. 21.

Judge Bush, yesterday morning, delivered his opinion on the rule issued against E. Haines, Deputy United States Marshal, and J. W. Hall, Assignee in Bankruptcy, they having taken possession of the Alabama and Florida Railroad, under an order from Register Osborn, ordering the same into possession of said Assignee, Mr. Bushnell claiming possession as Receiver under the State Court. The Judge held that his Court first having had jurisdiction of the subject matter was entitled to the same until divested of it by an order of the United States District Court, not through its register; that in case of voluntary bankruptcy the register had no right to issue such a warrant; that the register and United States District Court in cases of bankruptcy were limited in their powers and jurisdiction, and that the Circuit Court of the State being unlimited would maintain its dignity and retain possession of the assets of the railroad through its receiver. He recognized the jurisdiction of the United States District Court as only concurrent with the State Court, and decided that in the case before him the Register had no legal right to order the Marshal to seize the property, that the rule against him would be made absolute, and that Mr. Hall not having come into possession of the property would be released from custody. Neither fine or imprisonment were imposed upon the Marshal; but he was not released from the operation of the rule. After the decision the Marshal reported to Gen. Seymour, commanding this district, that he was resisted in his efforts to execute a writ from the District Court by the State authorities, and asked for protection, whereupon Gen. Seymour issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS, PENSACOLA HARBOR,
FLORIDA, Dec. 20, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 69.—It being reported to me that E. Haines, Deputy United States Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, being in proper and legal execution of his office by virtue of an order delivered to him by J. C. Osborn, Register in Bankruptcy for said District Court has been restrained and prevented from executing said order by a warrant issued by the Judge of the Circuit Court of Escambia County, State of Florida, and such warrant is hereby declared null and void; and all restraint or hindrance imposed by the Judge of the Circuit Court upon the United States Deputy Marshal while executing the legal orders of the Judge of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, are declared null and void; and the Judge of said Circuit Court of Escambia County is forbidden to interpose any such restraint or hindrance while said Marshal is in the execution of his duty.

T. SEYMOUR,
Major Fifth Artillery,
And Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.
United States Deputy Marshal, Pensacola.

This morning, upon the convening of the Court, Judge Bush read the foregoing order, and announced that he had consulted the members of the bar, who, with one or two exceptions, agreed with him, that he could no longer, with propriety, act as Judge of the Court, and he therefore ordered all cases on the docket to be continued, and the Court adjourned *sine die*.

Capt. Robinson, of the artillery, who presented the order from the General, was in Court, and stated that the order did not nor was it the intention of the military to interfere with the Court further than to protect the United States officer in the legitimate discharge of his duties. The Judge then, in a very feeling manner, took leave of his juries and the members of the Bar, and descended from the bench and mingled among them. Thus ends for the present the Circuit Court and the case of the Alabama and Florida Railroad. The Marshal has taken possession of it.

Dr. Livingstone and His Route.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR: I have the satisfaction to inform you that the dispatches which have just been received from Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, Mr. Churchill, and the Vice-Consul, Dr. Kirk, confirm officially the accounts respecting Dr. Livingstone read before the Royal Geographical Society at their last meeting on the 9th inst., and published in the newspapers on the 10th inst.

Through the kindness of Lord Stanley copies of these dispatches have been transmitted to the Society, and will be laid before their next meeting on the 9th of January, together with the depositions of the several natives who were interrogated, all of whom agreed substantially in their statements. It further appears from the evidence obtained that the member of the caravan to whom the white traveler intrusted letters for the English Consul at Zanzibar was one of the attendants of Burton and Speke when they formerly traveled to this very Lake Tanganyika, up the west side of which we have now every reason to believe Livingstone is proceeding. The bearer of the letters having been detained for purposes of trade was expected at Zanzibar in the course of a month, and then our anxieties will be set at rest.

In the meantime, to cheer us up respecting the fate of our great traveler, I cannot do better than quote the following phrase from Mr. Churchill's dispatch: "To all appearances this enterprising traveler is Dr. Livingstone and no other." Again, on his part, Dr. Kirk, after maturely weighing the testimony, writes: "We are therefore forced to the conclusion that in all probability we have obtained information of Dr. Livingstone."

The public ought also to be informed that, according to the route through the African interior, pointed out in the written instructions furnished to Livingstone by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, the place where the white traveler has been seen corresponds with the point which Livingstone ought to have reached at the time indicated.

Your obedient servant,
RODERICK I. MURCHISON,
Apartments of the Royal Geographical Society, Dec. 14.

A Strange Case—Singular Train of Circumstantial Evidence.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Times, Dec. 27.

On Tuesday last Mons. Charles Jugand spent his evening with two friends at one of our beer saloons. They retired about 11 o'clock, and Mr. Jugand and his room-mate went to their lodgings. The room which the two friends occupied is in the second story of the north wing of the house, and has only one window opening north on an alley, used in common by the tenants of several offices fronting on Conti-street, one of which is occupied by Drs. Mastin and Brodie. When they entered their room it was a little after 12 M. Mr. Jugand complained that the heat was excessive. Mr. Jugand's room-mate fell asleep, and a little after 6 o'clock A. M. awoke, and casting his eyes toward his companion's bed saw it empty. Supposing he had gone out he went to the door, which he found locked inside, and then perceived that the sash of the window was raised; rushing to it, he looked down, and to his horror, saw just under the window the body of his friend, bent up almost double, head downward, the feet partly standing against the wall. Calling at once for help, he rapidly went down stairs, but there found that the street gate of the common alley was fastened inside. Expecting to gain entrance through one of the offices, he ran round to Conti street, but none of them were open. The guardhouse is just at the opposite corner, and one or two officers were soon on the spot, and forced an entrance into the alley. Col. Milne inquired of the surviving room mate as to the circumstances of their being last together, and then requested that gentleman to consider himself under arrest. The gentleman promptly complied. In the meantime, the body of Mr. Jugand was removed and carried to his room, as it had been found, namely, with only a light night shirt and his socks on.

As we said, the body had been found in a common alley, which was closed on the inside, and to which no access could be had except through the offices on Conti-street; the alley is dark, hardly five feet wide, and surrounded on all sides by high brick walls. Just under the window, and where the uneven brick raised its sharp angle, a large pool of dark blood was marking the fatal spot; then, about two feet from it, toward St. Emanuel-street, a large earthen spittoon was standing, in which could be seen a quantity of coagulated blood. A little further a large rag, also saturated with blood, was lying as if hastily cast out of sight, while almost opposite the place where the body lay, but a little west of it, a heavy dry-goods box was, together with a towel half spread on it, likewise bespattered with blood; and, to complete the chain of horrible circumstances, an old, rusty bricklayer hatchet was discovered partly hidden behind the box. The edge of those hatchets being very narrow, it seemed almost to adapt itself to the deep cut on the head, as if two blows had been struck on the same spot, but at right angles of each other—and to complete, the edge of the hatchet was covered with a heavy brownish substance which looked like an efflorescence of fresh blood!

The arrival of Drs. Mastin and Brodie, just as the Coroner was preparing to hold the inquest, rapidly demolished the whole tragic scaffolding. Dr. Mastin stated that the day before he had amputated a lady's finger in his office; that the hemorrhage had been abundant, and the blood collected in the spittoon; and that the rag had been used by his servant to wipe that which had fallen on the floor. The Doctor also stated that he had ordered his servant to clean out the spittoon, but the servant had simply pushed the spittoon in the alley by the door, and carelessly flung the rag away. These first dark circumstances explained away, the lingering love of the spectators for the horrible turned toward the dry goods box, with its towel covered with blood, as if it had been made the block of the executioner! Dr. Brodie then declared that two or three days ago, a friend having made him a present of a Scotch terrier, he had thought of improving his appearance by lopping off his ears, and that the operation had been performed by him in the same alley, and on the identical box and towel then before them.

Taking these facts into consideration, it was decided at the Coroner's inquest that the deceased came to his death by accidentally falling from a window. The prisoner was discharged.

Conventions in Connecticut.

The Democratic State Committee of Connecticut has issued the call for the annual Convention for the nomination of State officers, and it is to be held in New-Haven on Wednesday, Jan. 29. The call says: "Conservative voters—all who are in favor of the Union, with equality in representation, of holding public officers to a strict accountability to the Constitution, and who demand economy in the expenditures of the Government, and a reduction in the public burdens—are cordially invited to participate with the Democrats in the election of delegates, and in the ensuing election."

The Republican Convention, for the nomination of State officers and the choice of delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, is to be held in Hartford on the 15th of January. The Norwich *Bulletin* says: "The Committee have called the Convention at an earlier date than usual with the expectation of organizing the campaign thoroughly, and making it effective in a glorious victory. It will be a long campaign and an arduous one, and the earnest Republicans of the State must begin it at once with a will."

Resignations of Deputy Collectors in Poughkeepsie.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, Dec. 30.

It was rumored on the streets on Saturday that Geo. B. Caldwell and David Harris, Deputy United States Collectors in this city, have resigned, and that no appointments have yet been made to fill vacancies. It is also rumored that the above resignations, in addition to that of John W. Vincent, were handed in because the demands of the United States Collector of the Twelfth District require more funds from the Deputy Collectors than it is possible for them to collect, and the law requiring said deputies to make up the amount called for, whether they can get it or not, places them in an embarrassing position, and makes them pay out of their own pockets almost as much money every year as their salaries out of the office amount to.

The Lynching of a Negro in Georgia—He is Horribly Mutilated and Burned Alive.

From the Savannah (Ga.) News and Herald, Dec. 29.

We learned on Saturday that news had been received here of the capture of a negro who had committed a heinous offence upon a young white girl, near Louisville, in Jefferson County, but the reports were then very indefinite. We have since obtained some further particulars, which enable us to give the principal circumstances.

As nearly as we can ascertain a negro waylaid a young white girl in a secluded spot on a road leading from Louisville, and committed rape upon her, using much violence. As soon as the fact became known an excited crowd, white and black, assembled, and arrested the negro, who confessed his guilt. He was tied to a tree and burned alive. According to one account his ears were first burned off, and his face cut with a knife. The crowd was very excited, and as violent a disposition for vengeance was manifested by the negroes as whites, although many of the people of the county earnestly disapproved of and protested against the illegal course of the lynchers, as unjustifiable, and less effective for the public good than the ordinary course of the law. One statement is that the Freedman's Bureau officer was prevented from interfering by threats against his life, and that those who were opposed to the movement were also threatened at their houses. But the majority of the people, both white and black, regard the act, though unsanctioned by law, as warranted in the emergency of so heinous an offence, and as sustained by precedents, North or South. The Freedman's Bureau Agent has written to Gen. Sibley for troops, who have been sent, and it is very probable that parties implicated in the affair will be arrested.

Gov. Brownlow's Suit for Imprisonment—New Action of Trespass.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, Dec. 25.

This case has assumed a complicated form, and in its various branches has excited considerable attention, and the recent decisions made in it by His Honor Judge Trigg have, to a certain extent, a public interest. Without expressing any opinion as to the correctness of the decision of His Honor Judge Trigg, it is sufficient to say that Gov. Brownlow is determined that justice shall be done him for the outrageous wrongs inflicted upon him by the leading rebels of Knoxville, and that with that view he has recently commenced a new action of trespass against Wm. H. Sneed, John H. Crozier, R. H. Reynolds and J. C. Ramsey, laying his damages at $40,000, in which action the defendants will have an opportunity to contest, if they can, the question of their liability for some of the various acts of wrong and outrage committed by them and their rebel aiders and abettors on behalf of the defunct Confederacy.

Note from the American Correspondent of the Italian "Opinione."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the letter of your correspondent at Florence, published 26th inst., it is stated that the American writer of the *Opinione* of Florence has been trying to enlighten the public mind in a series of letters upon the subject of American banking, which letters are full of errors and exaggerations, and that if the Italians were to believe him, America furnishes a warning rather than an example. The opinion is also advanced, quite correct in itself, that a logical and well informed writer should have no preconceived purpose or passion to gratify.

As in my letters to the *Opinione* I refer very frequently to your valuable journal as the most reliable upon American affairs, and decidedly the best informed in regard to the present critical situation of Italy, for which country, I am happy to say, you entertain enlightened and kindly feelings, I beg that you will allow me to inform your estimable correspondent that, in common with the great majority of my countrymen, I admire the wonderful development of American progress, and rejoice in the prosperity which has thus far attended her career as a nation, and therefore have no preconceived purpose or passion to gratify.

My only object has been to communicate to my fellow countrymen what I conceive to be the truth in regard to the present financial system of the United States; and after three years of close observation and intercourse with many persons who are practically conversant with the subject, I am not prepared to say that the National Currency Act of 1864 has proved to be a success, and I maintain that until the system is demonstrated to be beyond peradventure, well established in the United States, it would be unwise in Italy to adopt it.

If the United States, with her peculiar financial situation, enormous resources and skill and ingenuity of her people, cannot make this system of banking succeed it would be madness for Italy to make the attempt.

In regard to the allusion to my errors and exaggerations, permit me to say, that while my opinions may be at fault, my quotations have invariably been correct, and in no instance have my letters contained misstatements of statistics or misrepresentations of well-known facts.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867. GRASSI.

Who is Santa Claus?

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 30, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Rudolph," in your paper of the 29th, does not seem disposed to allow that *Claus*, in the old German or Gothic, means son and child. In this I think he is wrong, for in the old German I find *Klahs* or *Klahus* meant son and child. *Klahus* is the Celtic form of *Filius*. *Kil* or *Gil* meant the same; as "Gil Maurice," in the old ballad, and *gille* or *gilly* in the old Gaelic or Scottish. Chul, cela, hilh, cille, are Hebrew, Basque American and Irish for the same. *Us* or *ais*, in the same languages, and in the Gothic dialect and the Greek, means the same—son or child. *Klahus* or *Claus* is, by compound title, man-child, or male child. "Rudolph" is right, however, in saying the Germans apply the name to an old man. Indeed, at the roots of languages, we find the same word meaning son or child and man. Bairn and berne, the Celtic for man (*baron* is our form of it,) are the same word. Kuer, in the Etruscan, the Shemitic and the Celtic (*Gur* and *Gwr*) means man and son. *Calo* is man in the Gypsey speech. Are there not old German legends of Christmas, describing the coming of the Holy Child with gifts for the children?

"Rudolph" ventures to explain the *hanse* towns which have never yet been explained. The word *hanse*, like most other words in the German vocabulary, is Celtic, and has the meaning of *Far-ese*, and *Op-see*, and *Ir-ese*. It is an epithet, and means *Coast-wise* or *Western*. *Frise*, (the Jutland region;) *Opsee*, (the liquor so termed;) *Irish*, the Celtic for all the west of the known world, have the exact Shemitic and Celtic meaning of *Hanse*. The latter was, very appropriately, the most ancient name of Ireland—a fact which few perhaps are aware of. *Han-se* is a compound of two Shemitic or Celtic words, meaning "western, or lower, extremity." Fearing that you will say my explanation is fitter for "Notes and Queries" than a popular journal, I here shut up—compunctiously.

FRESCHI JABBER.

New-Year Affrays.

At 6:30 o'clock, Peter Hollis, a colored man, residing at No. 46 Thomas-street, was severely cut about the head with a razor. Found bleeding and insensible, he was taken to the City Hospital. There was no arrest, as the assailant is unknown.

At 7:30 o'clock Joseph Brown, 19 years of age, residing at No. 92 Catharine-street, was stabbed in the abdomen during an affray at the corner of Monroe and Rutgers streets. In this case there were no arrests. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 9 o'clock an affray occurred in Harrison-street between Michael Smith and August Roth, during which Smith was dangerously wounded, receiving three cuts on the head. Roth was arrested and locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station-house.

About 6 o'clock Officer Reynolds, of the Thirteenth Precinct, while endeavoring to quell a disturbance in Delancey-street, between Willet and Sheriff streets, was set upon by a gang of ruffians and severely beaten about the head. Assistance was sent from the Station-house at the earliest moment, but the offiers arrived only in time to care for their maimed comrade, the rowdies running away and all escaping arrest.

At 9:30 o'clock, John Guttekuntz, living at No. 156 Broome-street, became involved in an altercation with his wife, when she struck him on the head with a tumbler, inflicting a serious wound. She then fled, and has thus far escaped arrest.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—James Smith, 20 years of age, was found dead in the hall of No. 434 East Eleventh-street. He had no means of support, and had been accustomed to sleep in hallways for some time past. Death is supposed to have resulted from want and exposure.... At 8 o'clock P. M. Simon Maynard, 58 years of age, residing at No. 38 Frankfort-street, was found dead in bed.... At 2 o'clock P. M. James McArdle, 23 years of age, residing at No. 99 Cannon-street, choked while at dinner upon a piece of meat, and died before he could be relieved of the morsel which had lodged in his throat. The Coroner was notified in all of these cases, and inquests will be held.

BURGLARY.—Tuesday night, Officers Spencer and Richards, of the Nineteenth Precinct, detected John Herron and Henry Howell, boys, 19 and 17 years, in the act of committing a burglary upon the liquor-store of Patrick Carroll, at the corner of Fifty-third-street and Third-avenue. They had already rifled the money drawer, and $17 was found upon their persons, which was identified by the bar-keeper as the property of Mr. Carroll. The prisoners were taken before Justice Connolly, at the Yorkville Police Court, and held for examination.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 1:30 o'clock a fire broke out in the basement of No. 20½ Catharine-street, occupied by Simon Green, dealer in pedlers' supplies. The loss on stock was about $3,000; covered by insurance in the Baltic and Knickerbocker Companies. The fire extended to No. 20 Catharine street, occupied by Berman & Olenick, also dealers in pedlers' supplies. Their stock was a total loss, but its amount, as well as the facts as to insurance, could not be ascertained.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Catarrh produces a feeling of uneasiness, heat and stiffness of the nostrils, which are often closed on one or both sides, caused by the membrane thickening from inflammation; often a thin watery discharge commences, excoriating that part of the skin with which it comes in contact. If the disease is not checked then, the discharge soon becomes thick and purulent, of a greenish color, more or less disagreeable, and at times very offensive. The breath of the patient becomes so revoltingly offensive as to isolate him from society, and to render him an object of disgust to himself. The discharge frequently drops down the throat and has to be hawked up in order to obtain relief—the sense of smell and taste becomes greatly impaired, and sometimes entirely lost—a distressing headache makes its appearance as the frontal sinuses become involved, and neuralgic pain in the face and head, as soon as the other sinuses become affected. At night sleep is often interrupted, a sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat, thirst and feverishness generally being produced. In the morning a coated tongue and a disagreeable taste in the mouth are frequent, as also dizziness. Some persons become very drowsy, more especially during the day, after eating. After a time the memory is impaired, a restless, nervous feeling accompanying it—seriously affecting close application to study; in short, a general restlessness of the mind. Many are supposed to be costive. If the inflammation extends through the tear passage of the eye, and inflames that organ, it causes the tears to overflow upon the slightest irritation or exposure, producing what is generally called "Weeping Eye." If it extends through the eustachian tubes to the middle ear, the hearing becomes more or less impaired; if it extends down the throat, it gives rise to dyspepsia, bronchitis, and to consumption. The experience and investigations of the greatest savans in medical science have established the fact that in fully two-thirds of the cases of consumption, it commenced by inflammation and ulceration of the air passages, which is catarrh.

Procrastination is in this, as in other cases, dangerous. Many a disease becomes incurable from having been neglected too long. Humanly speaking, many that have died of consumption that commenced as catarrh, might now be living, had their cases had proper attention at the commencement or before it had gone too far.—(*Extract from Dr. Rowe's Treatise on Catarrh.*)

Dr. ROWE'S office, No. 27 East 20th-st., five doors from Broadway. Hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.—*Advertisement.*

THE VERMONT SPRING WATER, remarkable for the cure of cancer, scrofula, dyspepsia, kidney diseases, &c., is sold by druggists in bottles bearing the address, "Saxe & Co., Vermont Spring, Sheldon, Vt." Wholesale depot, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.—*Adv.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

An Extended Popularity.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have been before the public many years. Each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world. The Troches are pronounced universally superior to all other articles used for similar purposes. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable.

It is scarcely credible how numerous are the cases of Neuralgia, Nerve-ache and other painful nervous affections that exist among us. But this state of things need no longer be so, as an antidote will be found in Dr. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. The genial influence of this medicine upon the *nerve fluid* is extraordinary. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.
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SAND PAPER,
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New-York.

Notice.

The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn from the Bristol Line on the 1st day of January for a few weeks, in order that they may be renovated and put in thorough and complete order for the business of the ensuing year, when they will immediately resume their trips.

The performance of these steamers since they were placed upon the route, and especially during the past month, which has been unusually severe, has been most satisfactory. They have been thoroughly tested in all kinds of weather, and the fact is now demonstrated beyond question that under all circumstances they are the safest, most comfortable and perfect steamers ever on the Sound.

This line having thus secured the universal confidence of the traveling public and the reputation for security so well established, it is not the policy of this Company to allow it to be diminished by substituting for a brief interval any inferior or second-class boats, especially at a season when the larger number of travelers prefer the land to any water route.

The transportation of passengers will therefore be suspended for a few weeks and the line covered by exclusively freight boats.

Two of the first-class fast Providence propellers will be placed upon the route, in order that there shall be no interruption in the transit of freight, and shippers may be sure of having their goods promptly delivered, as these steamers make quick time and are more certain of performing their trips through the ice than ordinary side-wheel steamers.

H. O. BRIGGS,
General Manager Br. S. S. CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Bradstreet's Parlor Finished Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips. No. 87 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

DIXSON—HOPKINS.—In New-York City, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Dr. Wiswell, of St. John's Chapel, Edward C. Dixson, of Nevada, to Fanny, daughter of the late John Hopkins, of Halifax, N. S.

☞ Halifax papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 1, Louisa, wife of John A. Anderson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Baltimore and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

BARRETT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, Fannie, wife of William H. Barrett, and daughter of P. N. Haughwout, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, Jan. 2, at 10½ o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

BROWNNE.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 31, Angeline, eldest daughter of Robert H. and Angeline B. Browne.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday morning, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock, from No. 91 South 9th-st.

BLAIR.—On Sunday night, Dec. 29, at Ottawa, Canada, Hon. Adam Johnston Fergusson Blair, President of the Executive Council of the Dominion of Canada, eldest brother of Robert C. Fergusson Esq., of this City.

DAY.—On Monday, Dec. 30, Eliza, wife of Samuel W. Day, and daughter of the late William Gibson.

The funeral will take place from the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., near 6th-av., on Thursday at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

HOFFMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, of consumption, Addie, wife of William Hoffman, in the 25th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on Friday, the 3d inst., at 12 o'clock M.

RYERSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, Peter F. Ryerson, son of Samuel and Ann Ryerson, of Pompton Plains, N. J., in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Chas. Bussell, No. 156 West Houston-st., on Thursday, at 7½ P. M. The remains will be taken to Pompton Plains for interment.

SPEIR.—At her residence, No. 112 Montague-place, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 30, Hannah S. Speir, wife of Robert Speir, Jr., and daughter of the late Samuel Fleet, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Dr. S. Fleet Speir, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SWEET.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, Emma S., wife of Edwin S. Sweet, in her 26th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Geo. W. Smith, South 6th, corner of 5th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

TUBY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, Ella Blanche, youngest daughter of William D. and Mary E. Tuby, aged 7 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at All Saints' Church, corner of Scammel and Henry sts., New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

535 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great national work are ample. The United States grants its six per cent. bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full, extent of its claim in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the bondholders, and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

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JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
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HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
Nov. 23, 1867.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

For the purpose of affording increased facilities to the employer and the emigrant a new and commodious building has been erected and fitted up at Castle Garden and is now open as a Labor Exchange where the public and the emigrant are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded them without charge. ALFRED ERBE has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, and all applications will be made to him.

In opening this Labor Exchange it is designed to furnish to employers not only domestic and agricultural labor, but the various branches of skilled or mechanical labor and to facilitate communication between labor and capital.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Vice-Pres.
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERIC KAPP,
PATRICK McELROY,
PHILLIP BESSINGER, Pres. Ger. So.,
RICH'D O'GORMAN, Pres. Irish Em. So.,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of N. Y.,
SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor of Brooklyn,
Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York
BERNARD CASSERLY,
General Agent and Superintendent.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, will close at this office on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, at 12 M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 11:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 11:25 A. M.; Stations E and F, 11:10 A. M.; Station G, 11 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the close of 1865, or to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES BOUGHT and money loaned on either, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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THE HOUSE VOTE ON IMPEACHMENT REPORT, DEC. 7, 1867.
FOREIGN STATES.

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AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Christmas in Chicago—Political Affairs—Chicago Morals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1867.

To-day is Christmas, and the business of our great city is measurably suspended, that its festivities may be duly honored. It struck me with peculiar force this morning how absurd and inconsistent are many of the observances of this holiday. The saloons were full of drinking, carousing, drunken men—drunk in honor of the anniversary of the birth of their Saviour! This is a peculiar idea of the fitness of things. I suppose the holiday festivities are pretty much the same the world over; and yet I doubt whether any other city exhibits the perfect abandon that we witness in Chicago. Present-making seems to be a perfect rage, and for the past two or three days our streets have appeared like a mass meeting, and every man and woman transformed themselves into parcel-bearers. The outlay has been immense, and has extended to every conceivable article of use or ornament. One jewelry-store retailed $25,000 Monday and Tuesday, and GRIGGS' book-store sold $39,000 last week—the largest week's trade that ever that house has done. To see the profuseness with which money has been lavished in the purchase of presents, one would have no idea that there is any "tightness" in financial matters; but the cash passes around from one hand to another, and thus every branch of trade feels the effect of it. The churches, many of them, are holding festivals and religious exercises to-day. The mission schools, especially, are commending themselves to the poor classes among which they labor, by Christmas trees for the little ones and more substantial presents for the needy parents. In this way—showing a care for their physical wants and necessities—they are able to obtain a stronger hold upon those who are out of the pale of the Church, and who are exposed to all the temptations of poverty and vicious surroundings.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Democratic Party of this State begins to show signs of life. The old stagers, being drawn to Springfield by the fat pickings presented by the State House job, have been in council on political matters. The result of their deliberations has not transpired; but I presume an effort will be made to resurrect the party for the approaching Presidential campaign. It will be of no use, however. With Gen. GRANT as the Republican candidate he will sweep the State by at least fifty thousand majority. But as it was necessary in order to get the State House job through the Legislature, to give the Democrats half of the Commissioners, these old leaders expect to make a good thing out of it, as they did out of the Penitentiary. That institution was to be built for four hundred thousand dollars; but has cost nearly twelve hundred thousand, and is not complete yet. The same men that engineered that huge swindle are now after the State House stealings. And from the way everything is managed in this State, it is more than probable that the State Treasury will bleed not a little.

A DIVORCE CASE.

Not that a divorce case is a singularity in Chicago, for our city has achieved a reputation in this regard which puts Indiana entirely into the shade. But the principal excitement during the week has been one of these trials, full of prurient details, which have been given to the world by the daily Press. The rapid increase of divorce cases, as well as of marital infidelity, is an alarming feature of our society. There is a general looseness of morals in this regard, which is affecting all classes of society. Mistress-keeping is as much in vogue with our rich men as it is in Paris. It is the *ton*, and it is done openly and boldly, and the man of wealth is thought none the worse of for it. We might about as well have Mormonism and done with it as the state of society that exists among us. We saw it estimated in one of the daily papers a short time ago that there were 800 houses of prostitution in the city, and 3,500 courtesans. This estimate may seem large; but when we know that they are to be found in all parts of the city—right in the centre, near the Fremont and Sherman House, where they have secured a lodgment in business blocks—we are quite confident that the number has not been overrated. And then, too, it is apparent from the number of child murders in our mortuary reports that fœticide is rapidly increasing among us. Where the end will be it is difficult to determine.

THE WEATHER.

Curious weather, this of ours; mild breezes and April showers for Christmas are quite unusual. But so it has been all the Fall through. We have not had an inch of snow yet; the river is clear of ice and the ground unfrozen. To-day it seems more like May than anything else. In fact we scarcely had two days last May as pleasant as to-day and yesterday have been. The country, however, is still suffering from want of rain in many parts of the West. Being down on the Illinois Central last week I was told that they were compelled to transport water fifty miles at one point to fill their cisterns. Such a thing was never known in the State before. Unless we have rain soon the Spring crops will be affected.

We are experiencing the benefits of the opening of the Pacific Railroad in various ways. Among other things it is adding to our *cuisine*. We see hanging up in our markets for the first time Buffalo quarters "with the hide on;" but I believe our citizens have not yet greatly fallen in love with Buffalo steaks.

MINOR ITEMS.

We are in the season of fairs of all sorts, and lectures, which keep our people pretty much engaged. But the skaters have not had much of a benefit so far, for the want of ice. One of our largest skating parks—the Rink—was destroyed by fire a few days ago, and the others, though flooded, refuse to freeze over. Business is fair for the season. Pork packing was brisker last week, but is now somewhat slacker, and will gradually wind up during next month.

VENEZUELA.

Additional Duty upon Importations.

The following decree was issued by the Venezuelan Government Nov. 6:

DECREE.

ARTICLE 1. There will be collected, during one year, an extraordinary duty of 20 per cent. of the full amount of the importation duties now collected by the customs of the Republic.

ART. 2. The additional duty will first be levied in the ports of Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, from Dec. 15 prox., upon the cargoes of all vessels coming from the Antilles, the United States, and all other portions of North America; and from Jan. 15, 1868, upon the cargoes of all vessels from Europe or from other parts of the world. This additional duty will be collected by all other customs, commencing from Dec. 31 of the present year, to Jan. 31, 1868, according as the vessels come from the Antilles, the United States, or other parts of North America, or from Europe, as set forth in the section relative to Laguayra and Puerto Cabello.

Are excepted from the additional duty:

First—Flour, upon which the present duty will continue to be levied.

Second—All articles declared free of duty by the tariff.

ART. 3. The additional duty of 20 per cent. will be paid in cash, if the amount exceed not $300; if it exceed that sum, two months will be allowed for its payment.

ART. 4. The proceeds of the additional duty will be applied exclusively to defraying the expenses of collection, to meeting the requirements of the Legislature about to assemble and to the mobilization of the national debt, and will be placed at the exclusive disposal of the Minister of the Interior, who will receive the same from agents appointed to see to the collection, and will make use of it for the sole purposes designated in this article.

ART. 5. The 20 per cent. additional duty to be levied will be subtracted from the total importation duties received within the year designated for their collection, and will be paid to the Minister during the two years following the twelvemonth during which the tax shall have been collected. All dates are to be calculated from the dates at which the collections of the duties shall have commenced, in accordance with the terms of article 2.

ART. 6. Measures will be taken at once to see to the careful collection and correct return of the additional duty the levying of which is hereby decreed.

ART. 7. The Minister of the Interior will attend to the carrying out of this decree, giving notice of the same to Congress within the first eight days of the approaching session.

Issued at Caracas, Nov. 6, 1867, year 4 of the law and 9 of the Confederacy. J. C. FALCON.

The Ice Business of Maine.

The business of ice-cutting in Maine has assumed a magnitude much larger than is generally supposed. Some twenty-five years ago, or longer, when the TUDORS commenced the operations of ice-cutting in the Kennebec, there was but a small quantity, and the TUDORS were masters of the field until they relinquished it. It has been only within a few years that the business of ice-cutting has increased, and none of a more superior quality is found than the Kennebec River ice. In no other portion of the State are operations prosecuted on a larger scale. Most of the ice harvested finds its way to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and several Southern cities. A large amount of capital is invested in the business, numerous gangs of men employed, and some of the finest icehouses that can be found stand on the banks of the river. In Farmingdale, one firm have eight houses, four of which have a capacity of 30,000 tons, and four will hold 15,000 tons. In Pittston, another have three houses, with a capacity of 15,000 tons. This firm talk of erecting three more buildings of a similar capacity. In Richmond, a Boston firm have seven houses with a capacity of 18,000 tons. Another party has two houses that hold 10,000 tons. Already the process of ice-cutting has been entered upon, and, with favorable weather, all of the foregoing houses will be shortly filled.

New Railroads Projected in Maine.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, in writing of the approaching meeting of the Maine State Legislature and the business which will be brought before it, speaks as follows of new railroads proposed in that State:

"Last Winter beheld the work of increasing our railroad facilities to an unusual extent, in view of the development of those sections of the State rich in agricultural and mineral wealth. During the past season several important surveys have been made of proposed routes, and the work of building has commenced. Probably the most important scheme that will engage the attention of the incoming Legislature will be that of consolidating and uniting in one corporation the Maine Central and Portland and Kennebec Roads, which for two Winters past has been attempted without success. A petition will be presented by the directors of the European and North American Railway Company, asking that an act passed Feb. 18, 1866, authorizing the City of Bangor to loan its credit to the Company, may be so modified as to limit the lien or security to be made or given to that city for the loan authorized by the act to a mortgage, lien or security on the railway and franchise of the Company between Bangor and Winn; also, for an extension of time for the completion of the road from Bangor to a point ten miles above Milford Depot. Application will be made for the charter of a railroad company to build a railroad, or connect with the railroad now built or contemplated, so as to connect Rockland with Bangor by rail. This will command the traffic on the Penobscott River and Bay, either by supplying the needed links in case the Belfast and Moosehead road shall be built, or by running the whole distance, and thus afford to Belfast railroad communication with both Bangor and Rockland. The road from Bath to Rockland will complete the shore road, so as to form a continuous line of railroad from Boston to Bangor. The Kennebec and Wiscasset Railroad Company will apply for authority to make its western terminus and connections with the Portland and Kennebec or Somerset and Kennebec roads at some point northward of Richmond, its present limit. A petition will be presented for the revival of an act incorporating a horse railroad company from the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad to different slate and iron works in Piscataquis County."

A Story of Feline Sagacity.

The following incident is reported in the Providence *Herald* as having occurred in the town of Bristol, R. I.

"A large, well-fed and much-petted cat belonging to Mr. JOHN BULLOCK, of this town, saved the life of its owner, and the destruction of his house by fire, on Sunday night last. Mr. BULLOCK's residence is on the west side of High-street, between State and Court streets. He is our 'oldest inhabitant'—his age being 98 years. On the night mentioned he heated a brick on the kitchen stove, and on retiring for the night wrapped the brick in a cloth and placed it in the foot of his bed to keep his feet warm—as has long been his custom on cold nights. This done, the old gentleman 'turned in,' and was soon in the arms of Morpheus. The heat of the brick set fire to the bed clothes, and the cat—the only other inmate of the room—incredible as it may seem, jumped against the window, breaking a pane of glass, leaped out, went to the window of the room where some other members of the family slept, broke another square of glass, entered the room, awoke one of the occupants, and scratched and apparently attempted to bite the person who got up to remove the intruder from the room. On opening a door leading to the adjoining room the smoke was discovered, and on entering the apartment where Mr. BULLOCK slept, the bed clothes were found to be on fire. The smoke had nearly suffocated the old gentleman, and a few minutes delay would have proved fatal to him, and doubtless have set fire to the dwelling. The cat, a great favorite, has been kept in the family of Mr. BULLOCK for upwards of twelve years, and the affection for this sagacious 'tommy,' which was felt previous to his giving the alarm last Sunday night, has by no means diminished, as our readers may suppose."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Smithfield Club, on Dec. 11, Hon. VICTOR YORKE said he had fired the Chassepot rifle himself, and, though he admitted that it was a wonderful weapon, he did not think it could be used by the French in active warfare, because it was too expensive. Every single cartridge made for it cost threepence English. At Metz 400 women were employed in making Chassepot cartridges, the work being so delicate that men's fingers could not do it, and those 400 women managed to turn out only from 50,000 to 100,000 or those cartridges a day; whereas, at Woolwich, one man alone with a single machine could turn out 250,000 Snider cartridges per day.

M. OFFENBACH's "Robinson Crusoe" does not appear to have gained a great success in Paris. The writers of the book have made a "May game" of DEFOE's immortal tale; and M. OFFENBACH, who has vulgarized a real musical talent, seems to have "followed suit." He appears unequal to substantial effort, as may be said, remembering his "Roi Barkouf" and his "Papillon." Even from the story as told in the *Gazette Musicale*, whose publishers are the proprietors of "Robinson," we cannot but gather the fact that the music is vulgar and frivolous, and, as such, we believe and hope, cannot stand.

M. VICTOR HUGO having been informed by the manager of the Odéon Theatre, in Paris, that the performance of "Ruy Blas" had been interdicted "by superior orders," addressed the following letter to the Emperor: "To M. LOUIS BONAPARTE. SIR: I acknowledge to you the reception of the letter which the director of the Imperial Theatre of the Odéon has written to me.—VICTOR HUGO, Hauteville-house, Dec. 8, 1867." It appears that the official interdict was notified on the 2d December, the seventeenth anniversary of the exile of the great French dramatist and poet. So that now, not only the author but his works are proscribed.

While the Winter was commencing with such severity in London, and on the day on which the first snow fell, the *Moniteur de l'Algérie* published the following: "The phenomena of vegetation are more abundant this year in the environs of Algeria than ever. On the 1st December we saw, in a vineyard at Sahel, bunches of young grapes, which had blossomed a fortnight before. We also remarked young pears as large as nuts. If the mild weather continues, we shall have new fruit fit for eating in January."

Mr. THOMAS WOOLNER, a London sculptor, has been intrusted with a commission for a statue of Lord PALMERSTON, which is to be erected near the Houses of Parliament. The site which has been fixed upon is one of the finest in London, being at the corner of the new inclosure in Palace-yard, immediately opposite the Peel Monument. The work is to consist of a single colossal figure eight feet in height, and is to be commenced immediately.

The *Italia* reports that quite recently a M. LUIGI DEL PRETE, a rich landowner, while driving out in his carriage near Venafro, was stopped by brigands and carried off. The coachman and a child who had been riding with his father, were sent back, with a demand for 100,000f. under penalty of the death of M. DEL PRETE. The public forces, at last accounts, had gone in pursuit.

The Siberian pestilence—the worst form of the cattle plague, which a few years ago spread as far as St. Petersburgh, whence it was propagated to Western countries—has broken out again at Tobolsk. Up to the 10th of November 4,270 horses, 356 head of cattle and nine men had succumbed to the disease in that Province. In the Prussian Province of Silesia the cattle plague is fast dying out.

The French navy now consists of 123 sailing ships and 534 steamers. Of the latter, 44 are ironclads, 187 screws, and 113 paddles. These 467 ships are of 92,571 horse-power, and carry 6,784 guns. Beside these, 32 ships, namely, 16 ironclads, 14 screws, and two sailing vessels are now being built for the Government.

Gen. KANZLER, the Pope's Minister at War, has sent three French gentlemen—MM. BENOIT D'AZY, DE SAINT PRIEST and HEMPTINE—to England, with a commission to order and superintend the manufacture of a considerable number of rifles for the Papal army. The Spencer model is understood to be the one adopted.

Very recently the floor of a *café* in the Rue Garlande, Paris, gave way, precipitating several persons with great violence to the ground. Three masons were killed upon the spot, and several other parties were more or less injured.

The Duchess of Bassano, one of the Empress EUGENIE's ladies of honor, has just died at Brussels, after a long illness. She was not more than 50 years of age.

The small village of Cudrifin, Neufchatel, in Switzerland, consisting of thirteen houses and a school, has just been destroyed by fire.

Snow has fallen of late in such abundance in some provinces of Spain that the railroads have been quite blocked up.

Mgr. DE LA BASTIDA, Archbishop of Mexico, has arrived at Seville, where he intends to pass the Winter.

Italian newspapers state that MAZZINI is dangerously ill at Lugano.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
Dec. 28, 1867.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON THE scrip stock of this Company ($20 on each share) will be payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO, COUPONS, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, on presentation at the office of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1 ON THE Dayton and Michigan, also Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad bonds, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank.
F. H. SHORT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	108¾	108⅞	10-40 Cou.	101⅞	102
Coupon, 1881	112⅜	112½	Gold	133⅜	133½
5-20 Regist'd '62	105	105½	June 7.30	104⅜	104½
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅜	108½	July 7.30	104⅜	104½
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅜	105½	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	105¾	106	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	108¼	108⅜	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅜	108½	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg.	101¾	102	U. S. 3 ℘ c. Cer.	100⅜	100⅝

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Dec. 30, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, January Coupons off, and pay $2 77 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, January Coupons off, and pay $33 37 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 336 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the seventh installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company, is due on the 10th day of January next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE begins its sixth volume with January, 1868. All subscriptions should commence with the volume. The CHRONICLE has become an indispensable journal for business men, moneyed men, retired merchants, speculators, stock operators, and for every one who wishes to have the best and fullest information of all that is going on in commercial and financial circles. It is published weekly, in a convenient form to file and bind. Subscription price $10 per year. WM. B. DANA & CO., Publishers, No. 60 William-st., New-York.

RACINE TOWN BONDS.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES,
Wanted at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

THE PROVIDENT FUND AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 3 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

The transfer-book will be closed on and after the 3d of January, 1868.
J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT shares of the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, on which an assessment of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, DUE OCT. 1, 1867, remains unpaid, have been declared forfeited in accordance with law, and will be sold at auction at the office of the Company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, unless previously redeemed by payment of said assessment and accrued charges. By order of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

49 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK are hereby notified to attend a meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on FRIDAY, the 3d Jan., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider and decide on such measures as will provide for the immediate demands on the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Petroleum Co. for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M. Polls will be open from 12 till 1 o'clock. Transfer-books closed, according to by-laws, from Dec. 27 to Jan. 16.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. A. PALMER, President.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1868. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
GEORGE A. DRESSER, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.

By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
DUE JAN. 1, 1868,
Will be paid on and after that date,
IN GOLD COIN,
Free of Government Tax,
At the Company's Office,
No. 20 Nassau-st.,
New-York.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK
for sale at market rates. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.
due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government Tax. Also,
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of 10 per cent. Equipment Bonds, free of Government Tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.

The Seven per Cent. interest coupons (bonds of 1882) due Jan. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS OF the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that on and after Jan. 2, 1868, bonds of the Loan of 1847 (act Jan. 28, 1847,) will be redeemed at this office on presentation of Certificates.

The latter must be assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and indorsed by the party to whom payment is required to be made.

Where such assignments are executed in a representative or fiduciary capacity, the evidence of authority to make the assignment must accompany the certificates. Should that evidence be already filed with the Department, the date of its transmission, and the bureau in which it was lodged, should be stated.

Certificates presented should be listed in a schedule, in which the numbers, denominations, names of payees, and other data above required, should be set forth.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Asst. Treas.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1868, FROM the following-named Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868, on presentation at this office, viz.:
G. and C. U. Railroad Co. Elgin and State Line Bonds.
G. and C. U. Railroad Co. Mississippi River Bridge Bonds.
Beloit and Madison Railroad Co. First Mortgage Bonds.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Chicago City Tunnel.
Albany City.
Buffalo City.
Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, convertible.
Missouri State, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Company.

OFFICE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st prox., will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., on and after 2d January, 1868.
B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE McDERMOTT PATENT BOLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NOS. 35 AND 37 CANNON-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, Jan. 9, 1868, from 1 to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.
THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

OFFICE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this Company will be held at No. 29 Warren-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1868, on the Special Mortgage Bonds of this Company, issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of New-York City.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 A. M.
H. C. BARR, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO Valley Railroad Company's bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Agent and Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for directors of this bank will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
ZENAS E. NEWELL, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1868.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of the Government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 2d day of January next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, by check on New-York or funds current in Cleveland, as the stockholders may respectively elect at the time of receiving their dividend. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., until the 3d day of January next.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO.,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 21st December instant, and reopened on the morning of Friday, 3d January, 1868.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent., has been this day declared, free of all tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2. An extra dividend of two and 67-100 per cent. free of Government tax, has also been declared, to pay the taxes levied by the City and County against the shareholders of the Bank. The transfer-book will remain closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 2, inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of January next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Dec. 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that day.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK,
ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of all Government, State and municipal taxes, payable to shareholders on and after Jan. 2 proximo.
J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
MACON, Ga., Dec. 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 20th of January next, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer books are closed till Jan. 20.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government, State and County taxes, from the profits of the current six months, has this day been declared, payable on the tenth (10th) January next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th January, inclusive.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. for the current six months, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books will remain closed from this day until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1868.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, is declared payable Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books close Dec. 24, P. M., and open Jan. 3.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1868. Transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 5th January, 1868.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer-books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Ass't Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON the capital stock of the Merchants' National Bank of Savannah, Ga., will be paid to the New-York stockholders at this office on and after Jan. 2 next.
F. J. OGDEN, Treasurer.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders on the 2d January, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d prox.
JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until 2d prox.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed from date until Jan. 2.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, is this day declared, payable Jan. 6, 1868. Transfer-books close Dec. 28, P. M., and open Jan. 7.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 6 State-st., New-York, Dec. 10, 1867.—The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.
IRA KETCHAM, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½), free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.
By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on the 6th of January, to the stockholders on the closing of the books on the 31st inst.

The books will open on the 6th January.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed from and after 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 17 until and including Jan. 2, 1868.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 4TH-AV. & 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., December 23, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of January, 1868.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868.
C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of three and one-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, next.

The transfer-books will be closed to the 2d January.
By order,
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS.,
BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., New-York,
Dec. 26, 1867.

1868—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st January.

Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
Dec. 20, 1867.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the THIRTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS.
No. 516 BROADWAY.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

For six months and three months, payable Jan. 20, 1868—regular—at rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums: extra 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, undisturbed for three years; 2 per cent. on similar sums, undisturbed for two years, and 1 per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. The extra dividend being thus apportioned as an act of justice to depositors whose money has most largely contributed to the surplus.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 12, 1867.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.
Books in English, French and German.
ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

A DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 to $5,000, free of tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 21. Interest not withdrawn will bear interest same as principal.
JNO. McLEAN, President.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, NAPOLEON J. HAINES, Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

All accounts of $5 and upward in this institution will be credited with interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT., in accordance with the by-laws, and payable on or after Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,528 46.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868 at the rate of
SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.

ARTHUR WINNINGTON becomes a partner in my business from Jan. 1, 1868. The name of the firm in the future will be JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.
JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

FRIDAY, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, four excellent rosewood pianos, (Chickering and other makers,) parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mirrors, bedding, carpets, stoves, &c., china, plated-ware, &c., fancy goods.

Also, at 11 A. M., a large assortment of fine furs, ladies' and misses' sable, mink, fitch, squirrel, &c. Also Isabella, black bear, gray and white fox, lynch and other robes.

Also a large lot of good new ready-made clothing, gent's furnishing goods, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of EWELL & CLARKE is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
J. N. EWELL.
CHAS. E. CLARKE, JR.
NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

Mr. J. N. EWELL having associated with him Mr. JAS. E. REYNOLDS, will continue the stock commission business at the same place, under the firm name of J. N. EWELL & CO.
J. N. EWELL,
J. E. REYNOLDS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FISHER, WILLIAMS & CO. expires this day by limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.
A. A. FISHER,
C. B. WILLIAMS,
B. D. CLARK,
C. A. FISHER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

The undersigned having formed a limited copartnership, under the firm name of C. B. WILLIAMS & CO., will continue the business of the late firm of FISHER, WILLIAMS & CO., at the old stand, No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-street, where the books of the late firm will be kept for settlement. Mr. B. D. CLARK may be found with us for the present.
CHARLES B. WILLIAMS,
JOHN J. VALENTINE,
JOHN E. SEDLEY,
ALBERT R. PEASE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of A. A. FISHER & CO., and will resume the manufacture of fur hats at No. 462 Broome-st.
A. A. FISHER,
C. A. FISHER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JONATHAN STURGES and FREDERICK STURGES retire from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO., under the firm of ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
EDWARD STURGES,
LYMAN R. GREENE,
ADFUR EDDY,
CHRISTIAN T. CHRISTENSEN.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP between the undersigned, under the name of CURRIE, MARTIN & CO., terminates this day by limitation.

General Partners, CHARLES P. CURRIE, R. W. MARTIN, JR., HOWARD A. MARTIN, EDWIN W. MARTIN.

Special Partner, JOSEPH G. MILLS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a banking and stock commission business at No. 26 Broad-st., New-York, under the firm name of CURRIE & MARTIN.
CHARLES P. CURRIE,
R. W. MARTIN, JR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.
Mr. J. G. MILLS can be found at our office.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name of SCOTT, CAPRON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. S. F. Massett retiring. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the same style and firm. (Signed)
GEO. S. SCOTT,
RICH. J. CAPRON,
WM. E. STRONG,
S. F. MASSETT.

The undersigned has taken an office at No. 22 William-st., where he will continue the business of buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold, Government securities, &c., on commission.
S. F. MASSETT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of PIERSON & BEEBE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by DAVID N. BEEBE who is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.
A. JUDSON PIERSON,
DAVID N. BEEBE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—CLARENCE C. HARD this day retires from our firm by mutual consent, and A. JUDSON PIERSON becomes a partner from this date.
STANTON, SHELDON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the name of TYLER & CO. is dissolved, by the withdrawal of GEORGE F. TYLER. The business of dealing in coal, as heretofore, will be continued by the subscribers, under the firm name of TYLER & CO. in New-York and Philadelphia, and HATCH & TYLER in Hartford, Conn.
LEWIS BUCKMAN,
WM. Y. AGARD,
WM. M. DAVIDSON,
GEO. E. HATCH,
E. S. TYLER.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE FIRM OF FILOR, WOOD & CO. is dissolved by the death of Mr. JAMES FILOR.

The undersigned, surviving partners, will continue the business of Bankers and Brokers, under the style and firm of
WOOD & RIECK, No. 5 Broad-st.
ALEX. G. WOOD,
JAS. G. RIECK.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAY, PRINCE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, gold, bonds, &c.
HENRY WINTHROP GRAY,
(late of N. & G. Griswold,)
J. D. PRINCE,
G. T. GREEN.
No. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GARRISON & ALLEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by WM. R. GARRISON, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON,
By his attorney, C. K. Garrison.
FRANKLIN ALLEN.
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE FIRM OF HALLOCK & LAWRENCE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Mr. LEWIS S. HALLOCK, who will continue the business as Gold and Stock Broker.
LEWIS S. HALLOCK,
FRANK LAWRENCE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of VANDERHOOF & TINSON, for the transaction of a commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, at No. 9 Broad-st., room No. 4.
E. A. VANDERHOOF,
FREDERICK TINSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of CHAPIN, BOWEN & DAY, for the transaction of a general Gold and Stock Commission business, at No. 26 Broad-st.
E. S. CHAPIN,
HENRY E. BOWEN,
H. M. DAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF P. & G. LORILLARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEO. L. LORILLARD retiring from business.

The business will be liquidated by the undersigned and continued in his individual name.
P. LORILLARD, No. 16 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31.

OFFICE OF SAXTON & RAYMOND, No. 18 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

MR. J. LEVERETT ROGERS, JR., HAS been admitted to membership in our firm from this date. The business will be continued under the firm name of SAXTON, RAYMOND & CO.
SAXTON & RAYMOND.

MR. GAMALIEL BRADFORD RETIRES from our firm this day.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., Bankers,
Boston and New-York.
JAN. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CONKLIN & MILLER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the partners.
W. L. CONKLIN,
THEO. J. MILLER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY associated themselves under the name and firm of BENNETT & BULKLEY, and will continue the paper and paper stock business, as heretofore conducted by THOS. C. BENNETT, at No. 49 Ann-st.

MR. GEORGE A. TOUNLEY AND MR. WILLIAM WATSON, JR., are partners in our firm from this date.
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

WILLISTON BENEDICT LOCKWOOD is this day admitted as a member of our firm.
JAN. 1, 1868.
LOCKWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

MR. M. L. KOLLOCK BECOMES A MEMBER of our firm from this date.
BLAKE, MASON & CO.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH ON DRIED RUBBER, made and hardened without sulphur and without vulcanizing. Dentists will be supplied in any quantity on and after Jan. 15, 1868.
NEWBROUGH & FAGAN, Managers,
New-York Dental Rubber Company.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD FOR THE RECOVERY of a GOLD LOCKET, of rounded oval form, lost a few days since. Apply to Mr. JOHN FORREST, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TABLES and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec 22.
CHINA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Feb. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

SIDON	Jan. 8
TRIPOLI	Jan. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE:	
Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

HELVETIA, CUTTING	SATURDAY, Jan. 4
DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ERIN, FORBES	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS	SATURDAY, Jan. 25

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 22.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

CHICAGO	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15

From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the British and United States Mails by contract:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Jan. 11
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax.)	TUESDAY	Jan. 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax)	TUESDAY	Jan. 28

And each succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax- Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, will sail for Havana, calling at Nassau to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
From Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 4
THAMES, PENNINGTON, leaves TUESDAY, Jan. 7
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 11
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For passage or freight apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR BALTIMORE, MD., FRIDAY, JAN. 3—MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE.—Steamer PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, is now loading, and will sail from Pier No. 4 North River as above, at 3 P. M. WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 31, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 4, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship AMERICA.
JAN. 24, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 14, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 758 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily: 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, jellies, creams, in French and English style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 284 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and is a good washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; City or country; good references. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—FOR THE CITY OR COUNTRY situations for a large number of recommended Scotch, German, and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND to do fine washing; would take good care of a baby. Apply at No. 475 6th-av., top floor front, for F. D.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man well accustomed to the City; no objection to the country, being well versed in gardening; is willing to make himself useful; wages no object at present. Call upon or address HENRY WILMOT, No. 49 East 33d-st., over private stable, between 4th and Madison avs.; reference from last employer.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of City and country reference. Address T. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman; single; has no objection to the country; thoroughly understands his business; references, City and otherwise. Call or address Private Stable, 124 East 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., a number of first-class servants—cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, seamstresses and nurses. Also, a Protestant cook and laundress, in one house; also a German cook.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF BROOME AND ELIZABETH STS., in this City, said lot being 101 feet on Broome-st., and 100 feet on Elizabeth-st., with the stone church edifice thereon. Apply to JOSEPH BROKAW, 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT, 28.4x100, corner 5th-av. and 27th-st., with lot and stables adjoining on 27th-st, 25x100; also five lots, 130.9x100, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st. Apply to W. L. HALSEY, No. 35 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Pleasant house, partly furnished, 36x40 barn, 1½ acres prettily laid out, 15 minutes' ride from depot at Hackensack, N. J.; time from City to house 1¼ hours. Would exchange for City house worth about $25,000 above 23d-st., paying cash for difference. Apply to
WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscribers will sell the farm lately occupied by Chauncey Delavan, deceased, situated in the town of East Fishkill, 4 miles from Fishkill Village, near the line of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. Said farm contains 145 acres in a fine state of cultivation, on which is a large two-story double house and fine outbuildings. The house is about 40 rods from the main road, with a lawn in front of 5 acres, with two reliable streams of water running through it. There are two good orchards on the premises. The place is a desirable one for a gentleman's residence, or for a practical farmer.
If not sold previous to Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1868, it will be sold at auction on that day at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.
For further particulars apply to
SAM'L A. HOYT,
LEWIS H. WHITE,
FISHKILL VILLAGE, Dec. 26, 1867. Executors.

MODEL FARMS NEAR RAHWAY, N. J.—Valuable improved farms, some as low as $100 per acre, and many of them within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York City. Houses and lots in Rahway, Elizabeth, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, for sale, and a small number to let. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

FORDHAM PROPERTY
TO LEASE.
THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE PETER LORILLARD, consisting of about
400 ACRES.
On it are
STABLES, GARDENERS', FARMERS' AND SHEPHERDS' HOUSES.
In addition to
THE MANSION HOUSE,
which is THOROUGHLY FURNISHED, and has gas and water.
THE GREENHOUSE and GRAPERIES are all in perfect order. It can be divided if required into
THREE SEPARATE PLACES,
each with houses, barns, stables, &c.
Immediate possession given.
Apply to P. & G. LORILLARD,
No. 16 Chambers-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE STORES, LOFTS and offices, newly finished, on Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

NOS. 153 AND 155 HUDSON-ST., OPPOSITE the new depot of Hudson Railroad Co., St. John's-square, to lease for business purposes for a term of years, from May 1, 1868. Apply to C. B. HOFFMAN, No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LET—OFFICES DESIRABLE FOR STOCK or gold broker, Nos. 3 and 5 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-st. Possession immediately.
O. M. BOGART & CO., No. 41 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM Jan. 1 to May 1, 1868. Terms moderate. Apply to CHAS. H. PARSONS, No. 63 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.)

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENDIDLY lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 106 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY CAN BE ELEGANTLY ACCOMMODATED with four rooms, including parlor, with private table, on 5th-av., near 31st-st., at $300 per week; references exchanged. Address, one week, FIFTH-AVENUE, Box No. 1,589 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN West 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent, with or without board, a large room on second floor, and two on third; references required. Address M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—EXCELLENT BOARD AND washing for $3 25, at the Woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., one door above Canal. All females of good character are admitted. Board paid weekly in advance. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let without board to gentlemen on reasonable terms. No. 120 Charles-st., near Hudson, next street above West 10th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, THREE rooms on the third floor; rent, $13; suitable for a gentleman and wife; reference required. Apply at No. 117 West 18th-st.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—A SECOND floor, furnished; also, a front parlor and bedroom on third floor, with board; private table if desired.

VERY CHEAP WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let at No. 45 Bond-st.; large third-story room; large attic and hall rooms on second floor.

SECOND STORY (FRONT) PARLOR AND bedroom; also, single rooms to let at No. 15 University-place; references required and given.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at No. 62 West 4th-st., Washington-square.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

DIARIES FOR 1868.
From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPERA, FIELD and Marine Glasses, Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Microscopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, Thermometers, &c. W. H. HUNTER, Optician, Nos. 1,132 Broadway and 169 William-st.

DRY GOODS

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.
Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's opera kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.—Misses' Sweeds, 50c.; ladies', 75c.; ladies' black, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25; opera kids, $1; gents', $1 25, two buttons, all colors; cloth and fleeced-lined gloves, gaiters, mittens, scarfs, hoods, &c., in great variety, at ELGERS', Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' VISITING BONNETS—AT L. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 577 Broadway; Mink Furs and Sable Furs, half price. Great bargains this week. Save this. Velvet Bonnets and Hats; Children's Bonnets.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO CAN CONTROL the investment of $20,000 in a coal company, possessing advantages in bringing coal to the market which will enable it to defy competition. With said party, if satisfactory, an arrangement will be made giving him the sale of the coal in New-York. For further explanation, address G. H. T., Box No. 8,247 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FLOUR AND FEED STORE for sale; one of the best locations in the City. Inquire at No. 118 West-st.

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon,
FORTY THOUSAND TONS
of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1868.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec26-lawtomar25

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JULIUS O. CANDEE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 31, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES B. ARCHER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 (two hundred and two) Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 1, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. KNOEPFEL, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Knoepfel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Chambers of said District Court, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interests may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And notice is further given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of the Act of Congress aforesaid, will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1867.
d9-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW W. JORDAN, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Andrew W. Jordan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1867
d19-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORATIO EAGLE, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Horatio Eagle, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1[illegible] for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City and State of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all the creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meeting of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1867.
d19-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of insolvent debtors, and to exonerate his person from arrest and imprisonment, pursuant to the provisions of article fifth (5th) of title first of chapter fifth of part second of the revised statutes; ROBERT YOUNG, applicant; notice first published on the — day of December, 1867; to show cause in opposition before Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, Judge New-York Common Pleas, at the Chambers of the Judges thereof, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHARLES HORTON, Attorney,
No. 45 Grand-st., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.
d12-law6wTh*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CAROLINE RICHINGS ... Directress
ENGLISH OPERA.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Jan. 2,
will be produced, for the second and last time, Benedict's charming Opera of
LILY OF KILLARNEY,
Or, the
COLLEEN BAWN,
with Miss Richings, Mrs. Seguin, Mrs. Arnold, Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Bernard, Wylie, Peaks, and Arnold in the cast.
TO-MORROW EVENING, FRIDAY,
Wallace's Grand Opera of
MARITANA.
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE,
CINDERELLA.
Box sheet for the sale of secured seats now open at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
Directress ... FANNY JANAUSCHEK
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 8,
THUSNELDE;
OR, THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
in her celebrated character of THUSNELDE.
Tickets and reserved seats can now be obtained in Brooklyn at the box office of the Academy, and in New-York at No. 114 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Tickets purchased for Wednesday, are good for Friday, Jan. 3.

RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE—TO-NIGHT.
Theatre Francais ... Lessee and Director, J. GRAU
MARIE ANTOINETTE commences at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats for MARIE ANTOINETTE can be secured at Schirmer's music-store, 701 Broadway, and Theatre.
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE,
This THURSDAY, Jan. 2, and to-morrow (FRIDAY), Jan. 3;
SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 4; MONDAY, Jan. 6.
FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS.

MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE.
RISTORI MATINEE, SATURDAY,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock,
Giacometti's new and elaborated work,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
which will be produced with great splendor and grand mise en scene.
ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Private boxes for Matinee can be secured to-day

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN ... Lessee and Director
THE FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.
BATAILLE DE DAMES,
with Mme. LARMET, M. LA ROCHE, &c.
LA VEUVE AUX CAMELIAS,
in which Mlle. REILLEZ will appear.
Seats may be secured for any performance at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
LAST READING but FOUR in New-York previous to Mr. DICKENS' tour in the United States. It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read TO-NIGHT, Jan. 2, in the Steinway Hall, his "DOCTOR MARIGOLD" (for the first time in America,) and "THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK;" on FRIDAY, Jan. 3, his "CHRISTMAS CAROL" and "BOOTS AT THE HOLLY-TREE INN;" on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, his "DOCTOR MARIGOLD" and "THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK;" and on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY" (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick.) Reserved seats for any of the above readings, at $2 each, can be purchased at the Box-office, Steinway Hall, daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
"DOCTOR MARIGOLD (for the first time in America) and "THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK" at the Steinway Hall, TO-NIGHT at 8.

THE PILGRIM DRAWS LARGE HOUSES, and is eminently worthy of success as the highest work of art. ARTISTIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, 15th-st. and Broadway.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
RESERVED SEATS
for any of Mr. Dickens' Lectures can be procured at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
No. 114 BROADWAY,
No. 955 Broadway and No. 185 5th-av.

DICKENS'S READINGS.—CENTER ORCHESTRA seats in rows A, B and E for any night for sale at No. 94 Warren-st., second floor.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE MONTHLY meeting for January will be held on THURSDAY, the 2d inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., at its rooms in the Cooper Institute.
SALEM H. WALES, Recording Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
2. For paving with stone blocks Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.
3. For paving Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, with stone blocks.
4. For paving with stone blocks Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets.
5. For paving Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, with trap block.
6. For paving Hudson-street from Canal to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
7. For paving with Nicolson pavement Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman.
8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.
9. For building sewers in Tenth-avenue and West-street, between Little West Twelfth and Gansevoort streets; in Eighth-avenue, between Jane and West Twelfth streets, and in Hudson-street, between Perry and Hammond streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, also the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.
2. Both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
3. Both sides of Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
4. Both sides of Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-third streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
5. Both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the blocks on the intersecting streets; also the north side of Canal-street and the south side of Spring-street, from Hudson to Renwick; also both sides of Barrow-street, from Bedford to Greenwich; also both sides of Grove-street, from Bedford to Hudson streets; also both sides of the streets intersecting between Christopher and Bank streets, inclusive from Bleecker to Greenwich streets; also both sides of West Twelfth and Jane streets, from Eighth-avenue to Greenwich-street; also both sides of Horatio, Gansevoort, West Twelfth and West Thirteenth streets, from Fourth to Greenwich streets.
7. Both sides of Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
9. Both sides of West-street and Tenth-avenue, from Gansevoort to West Thirteenth streets; also both sides of Little West Twelfth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues; also both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Jane to West Twelfth streets; also both sides of Hudson, from Perry to Hammond.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, and one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 31, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK City and County of New-York.—CHARLES A. DURAND, plaintiff, against JANE W. DURAND, defendant. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To Jane W. Durand.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
ISAAC S. BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 23 Chambers-st.
Dated New-York, December 16, 1867.
N. B.—The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 18th day of December, 1867. d19-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN RYAN, plaintiff, against MARGARET RYAN, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 338 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1868.
C. D. RUST, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 2d day of January, 1868.
Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1868.
j2-law6wTh C. D. RUST, Plaintiff's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room nearly every hour NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
ALSO, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
the new Grand Fairy Spectacular pantomime, entitled
LITTLE DEW DROP! OR THE
LITTLE DEW DROP! FAIRIES' HOME
LITTLE DEW DROP! IN THE PALACE
LITTLE DEW DROP! OF NEPTUNE!
ELEVEN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENES,
GRAND PANORAMA.
DANCING BEAR WITH FIVE LEGS.
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
WITH NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC AND
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
Previous to the pantomime on EVERY DAY (but New Years' Day,) the pleasing farce entitled
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
The Beautiful Circassian Girl,
ZOBEIDE LUTI,
having just arrived, will be on exhibition, together with
ZALUMMA AGRA.
The marvel and wonder of the world.
AN INFANT FEMALE ESAU!!!
Hairy all over, with elegant form.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
LIVING GORILLA!
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, FAT LADY, DWARFS, LIVING SKELETON, SEA-LEOPARDS, LEARNED SEAL, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GRAND AQUARIA.
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, can be seen day and night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Tickets for New-Year's Day can be procured three days in advance.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,
Broadway and 30th-st.
STEADILY INCREASING PATRONAGE.
NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL.
MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
WILLOW COPSE.
By special request.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND
will be produced
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
and at the
MATINEE SATURDAY, JAN. 4.
THE MAMMOTH CAVE,
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
THE FROST KING ON MONDAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... Director
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
this week will be presented
THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD,
THE MISER OF BAGDAD,
which has been produced with
NEW AND SPENDID COSTUMES,
AND MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS,
and is replete with
NOVEL TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS,
SCENES AND INCIDENTS,
of the most comical description. Received at every representation with uproarious
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE!
Previous to the Pantomime
A SUPERB DISPLAY OF
EXCITING ACTS IN THE ARENA,
introducing all the principal
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the great New-York Circus Troupe in
FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP
AND GYMNASTIC SKILL.

STEINWAY HALL.
MME. LOUISE KAPP YOUNG'S GRAND OPERATIC FAREWELL CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 4,
Assisted by Madame Parepa-Rosa, Signors Baragli, Bellini, Antonucci, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. Oscar Pfeifer, Mr. G. W. Colby, and other eminent artists.
Admission $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Tickets and reserved seats can be obtained at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at the music-stores of G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Dachaur & Villanova, No. 28 East 14th-st., and at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

AT THE PILGRIM, UNION-SQUARE, MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2, and EVERY EVENING at 8.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.
FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
A few vacancies after the 1st of January. For circulars address
MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools. Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

HOME INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING AND day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. For circulars address the Principal, Miss M. METCALF, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD where instructions in music and use of instrument will be an equivalent; unexceptionable references. Address Miss R. R., care of S. T. Gordon, 706 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies. Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WILL TAKE EVENING CLASSES, or single pupils at her residence, for instruction in mathematics, (especially geometry,) and other branches if desired; can fit boys or girls for entrance into advanced classes of the grammar schools, &c. Address E. D., at Jones' bookstore, No. 843 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

IRON FOR THE NAVY.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N.,
No. 29 BROADWAY, Dec. 30, 1867.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Iron," will be received at this office until 1 P. M., the 7th proximo, for the following iron, which must be of the very best quality, delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
83,989 pounds round iron, viz.: 6,998 pounds, 3-16 to ⅝ diameter, 10 to 12 feet long; 1,333 pounds, 11-16 diameter, 14 to 16 feet long; 40,662 pounds, 1 to 2⅝ diameter, 16 to 18 feet long; and 34,996 pounds, 3 to 6 diameter, 17 to 19 feet long.
25,994 pounds square iron, viz.: 4,332 pounds, ¼ to ⅝ diameter, 10 to 12 feet long; and 21,662 pounds, ¾ to 3¼ diameter, 16 to 18 feet long.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the iron, (when awarded,) which must conform with stipulations on the blank forms to be had at this office, which will give further particulars for bidders.
GEO. F. PLUNKETT, Paymaster United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER-STRAINED OIL.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 1, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 17th day of January, 1868, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with fifty-five thousand (55,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained oil, divided into five lots.
Proposals to furnish kerosene or ethereal oils, or any of their mixtures, will not be considered.
Any desired information concerning terms of contract, time and place of delivery, quantity of oil in each lot, character of packages, manner of inspection and test, &c., &c., will be given upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office.
ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Naval Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7, begins 7½.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE BLACK CROOK.
THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868,
will be performed the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,600,000 persons.
ALL THE PREMIERES AND FULL CORPS
will appear this evening in NEW BALLETS.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE AND CHILD VIVANDIERE, in their MILITARY MOVEMENTS, BELLE VIVANDIERE, &c.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.
SATURDAY next, at 1,
FAREWELL MATINEE
OF THE BLACK CROOK.
In preparation,
THE WHITE FAWN,
a new Fairy Extravaganza.
As necessary to the production of which this establishment
WILL BE CLOSED
after SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1868.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
1868. HAPPY NEW YEAR. 1868.
SHAKESPEARE'S IMMORTAL COMEDY,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
AS
ART'S NEW-YEAR INAUGURAL,
The most exquisite comedy in the language, clothed in robes of matchless beauty, and which our critical Press recognize as
☞ THE ☜
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
A GREAT TRIUMPH.
No admirer of the Great Bard, no lover of beauty, should miss seeing this exquisite spectacle, in which the richest elements of Poetry, Painting, Music and Humor are blended with memorable effect.
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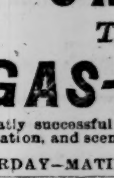

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PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
INAUGURAL SEASON OF THE
LA GRANGE and BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces the
GRAND OPENING OF PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1868.
when the celebrated
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI COMPANY
will commence a brief season of
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Musical Director ... Sig. NICOLAO
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OPENING NIGHT,
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SCALE OF PRICES—Admission, $1 50; reserved seats 50 cents extra; private boxes for one night, $12; for season of twelve nights at rate of $10 per night.
Subscription lists will open for twelve nights (only) at the ticket office at Messrs. Chickering & Son's, Broadway, on Thursday next, at 9 A. M.
N. B. The public is respectfully informed that there are NO STOCKHOLDERS' BOXES or SEATS reserved at the New Opera House. Every place marked on the diagram is at the disposal of the public.
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BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
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THREE NIGHTS MORE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
DAILY OPEN—THE MARVEL,
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AT THE PILGRIM, UNION-SQUARE, Mrs. GEORGIE SHEPHERD leads the Quartette.

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THIRTEENTH SEASON, 1868.
WILLIAM MASON, THEODORE THOMAS,
JOSEPH MOSENTHAL, GEORGE MATZKA,
FREDERICK BERGNER, assisted by
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
will give their thirteenth season of
SIX SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
AT IRVING HALL,
ON SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Beginning SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M.
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One admission to the series, in advance	$6 00
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LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

A Rainy and Disagreeable Anniversary.

Public and Private Receptions--The Institutions, the City Hall, and the City Prison--The Day in Adjoining Cities.

If anything could put an extinguisher upon that peculiar observance of New-Year's Day which New-York claims to have inherited from her Knickerbocker ancestors, and has certainly caricatured for herself; which Boston openly abhors, and Philadelphia feebly attempts to imitate, the extraordinary efforts of the weather clerk yesterday would have accomplished that end. A more nasty, disagreeable, and in every respect unfit day for making New-Year's calls after our metropolitan fashion, could not have been gotten up if all the professors of meteorology, with the elements at their command, had conspired with all the apostles of temperance to crush out the custom forever. A dreary, drizzly rain succeeded the abortive snow-storm that ushered in the New Year, and all day long continued its drippings from leaden skies, slowly melting the snow as it fell, and filling the streets ankle-deep with mud and slush. It was a day better calculated to make a man shut himself up in his room and concoct schemes of deviltry against mankind in general, to be carried out during the coming year, than to induce him to sally forth and bid his neighbor a "Happy New Year."

The snow, which had been looking down upon us as if to bid us get our brooms ready for two whole days at least, began to fall soon after 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. It fell thickly and without ceasing, and by midnight lay to the depth of full four inches. The big bell at the City Hall "rang out the Old, rang in the New." The dead year was laid out in a winding-sheet of snow. The occasional report of a pistol from enthusiastic watchers, and now and then the labored motion of a passing car—the tired and plodding horses urged along by the voice of the half-smothered driver—alone disturbed the stillness of the night. There were but few pedestrians upon the streets, and those the reckless ones to whom the down-town pandemoniums are nightly pleasant haunts.

Silent and stealthy the snow came down
On the roof of the poor and the proud,
As midnight lay like a sombre pall
On earth in her icy shroud.
The lamps burned dim in the noiseless street,
Where day ruled the bustling throng;
One scarce heard the tread of his muffled feet,
As he labored his way along.

By 2 o'clock the storm had seen its worst. The wind moved southward, and the downfall which continued throughout the entire night was now half rain, half snow. With this preparation under foot for callers, the labor of migration yesterday was indeed a labor of love, and the lady who could at night count up a goodly list might well be happy in the consciousness of possessing a plenitude of admirers.

But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the day was observed in much the same manner as usual, though not perhaps to the same extent. Young Knickerbockers who had arranged a programme for a hundred and fifty calls were constrained in many cases to reduce the number to fifty; and hopeful damsels who had counted on receiving three hundred visits were often only able to foot up two hundred and fifty as they turned off the last gas-light in the parlor. This defection in the list of callers, though excusable in view of the horrid weather, was nevertheless a sore disappointment to the ladies, and particularly to the more advanced in years, for this being leap year they had resolved to exercise to the full their hereditary privilege of aggressive courtship. In other words, the old maids, as we are credibly informed, designed making a dead set on the old bachelors yesterday, and in the name of leap year to make kangaroo leaps in the matrimonial footrace. As the old batchelors were generally the ones who staid at home, their designs were in a measure baffled, but still there was no doubt a good deal done in this line yesterday, and many a Bismarck Boozy found himself caught in the lassoo of a fair Solferina Spitcurl. Altogether, the day was observed in a manner creditable to the memory of our venerated Knickerbocker ancestors, who need hereafter have no fear that their healthy old custom of keeping New Year's will fall into disuse with their cosmopolitan successors.

AT THE CITY HALL.

The City Hall generally wears a rather jovial aspect on New-Year's Day, notwithstanding the fact that all the offices are then closed. Yesterday, however, there was not much joviality apparent. Visitors were by no means numerous, and such as did appear looked as weather-stained as if they had just come off a long voyage. In fact, the weather put a damper upon everything, and only the adventurous few cared to brave its rigors, and wade through the streets to make calls.

Mayor Hoffman had intended to receive his friends in the Governor's Room; but finding his own office large enough to accommodate all callers, and, at the same time, much more comfortable, he decided to remain there, and there he received all that chose to pay their respects to him. Among them were nearly all the heads of the City Departments, the District-Attorney and Corporation Council and a number of members of the Judiciary. The Mayor, who had a pleasant word for every one, was warmly congratulated on his reëlection, and a few very intimate friends remained to converse with him. At 1 P. M. the reception was over, and the Mayor gladly departed to spend the remainder of the day at his own home.

The County Clerk, Mr. Charles E. Loew, and the Sheriff, Mr. James O'Brien, received their friends in their own offices, and entertained them at well-spread tables, at which turkey, champagne and other good things were freely dispensed. These gentlemen received their fair share of calls, for office-holders, and particularly the newly elected ones, always have numbers of friends, many of whom, by the way, they never have had the pleasure of seeing before. But even Messrs. Loew and O'Brien were not over-done in the way of visitors. The weather was too much, even for the majority of those who usually think it worth while to cultivate the acquaintance of those men who have offices in their gift.

In the cosy apartments of the keeper of the City Hall, Mr. Roome—or rather, Mrs. Roome—welcomed her friends, as usual, to a bountifully-spread table. Here, a little hilarity and good-fellowship were apparent. The table was crowded with eaters and eatables, both disappearing and being replenished from time to time. In one corner of the room was the large punch-bowl, presented, as the inscription says, to the City in 1812 by Col. Jacob Morton, who doubtless enjoyed his glass of punch, and liked to see it served up in an appropriate receptacle. The bowl, which was manufactured in Canton expressly for Col. Morton, is curiously ornamented, and bears the inscription, "Drink deep and you will save the city and encourage the canals." Yesterday the injunction of Col. Morton was religiously obeyed, and the claret punch which the bowl contained found numerous fond and fervent admirers.

As most of the new City officials were sworn in several days ago, no particular ceremonies were observed in taking possession of their several departments.

AT THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction paid their customary New-Year's visit to the children on Randall's Island. Provisions were made in advance for making the occasion a happy and memorable one, and the children seemed to appreciate to the full extent the efforts of the Commissioners in their behalf. The inmates of the Lunatic Asylum were also properly provided for.

At the charitable institutions within the City limits the managers made the day as pleasant as possible to the inmates. The officers in some instances received calls, although there was no display of viands or wines. Christmas being the grand holiday at most of the institutions, it is not expected that New-Year's day will be celebrated with similar festivities. Gifts are usually distributed to the children before the coming in of the new year, so that when the latter event arrives little remains to be done but to extend congratulations and watch outdoor proceedings.

AT THE TOMBS.

That "the way of the transgressor is hard," as asserted in Holy Writ, was, doubtless, fully realized yesterday by each one of the three hundred unfortunates whose lot it was to occupy a prisoner's dreary cell in the Tombs, where the kindly salutation, "A Happy New Year!" when offered, sounded to the recipient like the direst mockery. What were the reflections of these degraded, wretched ones can scarcely be imagined by the virtuous and happy who spent their hours in the joyous festivities of this maiden-day of the New Year. Sitting alone in a narrow, gloomy comfortless dungeon, listening to the never-ceasing patter of the rain-drops as they fell upon the roof, or were dashed by the fierce winds against the outer walls, it would not be strange if the prisoner in his solitude were unhappy. Some there were among them awaiting the extremest penalty of the law for the crime of killing a fellow-being, and as the ghastly shadow of the scaffold, with all its threatening horrors, fell upon them, they muttered curses deep as they were bitter upon the hour when they were ushered into a life that has brought with it so much misery and so little happiness. What care they for the New Year, when they know that ere its close they shall be called to die by the rope!

Others, charged with various forms of the same crime, anxiously look for the approach of the day of trial by court and jury, when they will be acquitted and set free, or convicted and consigned to the murderer's dread fate. With such the suspense of mind is almost unbearable, and while it continues it excludes every joyous thought or feeling of good cheer. No happiness for these while the uncertainties of the future hang over them, like the great storm-cloud big with its burden of threatenings. But the greater number of prisoners, by far, are professional thieves—hardened in their work, the pronounced enemies to Society. A few of these are, perhaps, the victims of untoward circumstances; men of weak calibre, who were driven to lives of dishonesty through poverty or other misfortune; but the majority are criminals by preference. They rob and plunder because they love to do so, following the inclination of a base, devilish nature, that is entirely devoid of moral sentiment or holy aspiration. This class is made up of persons of all ages, from the beardless youth, who is as yet only a novice, to the gray-haired sinner, who has become a veteran in the cause.

All days are alike in the calendar of such men, and yesterday was not an exception to the rule. They spent the hours in whistling, singing or reading "flash" books and papers, with which they had been furnished by their friends outside. The "inebriates' prison, a room on the ground-floor, perhaps fifteen by thirty-five feet, was full in the early morning of drunken and disorderly individuals, who spent New-Year Eve in frolicing too freely, and then on their homeward return fell into the hands of friendly officers who took them into custody. Many of these were discharged by the Police magistrates before whom they were taken, but some were unable to pay the fine of $10, and in default of it were committed to the Tombs for ten days. It would be needless to say that men under circumstances of this kind are generally not in the jolliest mood; severe head-aches follow closely upon inordinate "sprees," and this induces a condition of mind, during which anything rather than the compliments of the season are desired by the suffering wretches.

"Good morning, Tom," said the keeper, to one of these penitent topers, yesterday,—"and a happy New-Year to you!" "To the divil with your New-Years, ye ould hypocrite, ye; if ye mane what ye say jisht unbar the door and lave me out o' this, will ye?" Of course he was not let out, but his curses were such as to make the visitor's blood run cold in his veins. One old fellow who is well known as a "revolver," from the frequency with which he is confined in this apartment for intoxication, was sitting on the guard-rail about the stove, eating "mush and molasses" from a little tin pan, and singing at intervals, to the tune of the "Faust March," "Oh, dear, I'll never get drunk again," &c., but his past record and his rum-blossomed nose convinced us of his insincerity. A few steps across the yard from this locality brings one to the Female Department, where about 75 prisoners are confined for various misdemeanors and crimes. All that has been said of the male prisoners may be said with equal truth of the females,—their condition was comparatively comfortable, but by no means happy, and we left them to seek the pure, fresh air, and mingle in other scenes more bright and joyous than those we met within the sombre prison walls.

The Day in Brooklyn.

The snow on Tuesday evening put the livery-stable proprietors and hackmen in the best of humor. The temperature was low, and not a few persons agreed with the livery men that ere morning the snow would stop falling, and, on its firm, hard bed, would furnish excellent sleighing. Lo! the disappointment. The snow caught a fever and turned into a rain, and young Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-eight came in with many tears, as though he anticipated a portion of the sorrow, suffering and trial he is to witness ere his head shall grow gray and he shall totter into his grave. At least three inches of snow had fallen before the flakes turned to rain-drops, and when the warm rain fell upon it, it soon became slush.

Would there be any calls, or wouldn't there? This was the question of interest to the ladies. To be sure, the rain came down rapidly and as persistently, as though each little drop were saying: "See how many great, big men I'm keeping in the house, and how many happy greetings and sincere congratulations I am preventing." The wind was easterly, but many remembered that very often days with such stormy beginnings had a clear and pleasant ending, and hoped for the best. Ladies who had made much preparation of dress and refreshments could not forego the pleasure of arraying themselves in their silks and satins and laces, and of making as elaborate and elegant a toilette as though the day were bright and pleasant. A walk through the streets before noon afforded many a glance at pretty but disappointed faces, looking so earnestly through the plate-glass windows at the unpitying and unrelenting rain, that one wondered the weather could withstand the pleading glances. But the cruel rain would not be frowned or coaxed out of its own sullen, obstinate temper, and continued to come down.

At the City Hall there was a reception by the newly-elected Mayor, Martin Kalbfleish, and the heads of Departments. As all the officials are Democrats it is no wonder that thousands of the unwashed, unterrified and unlovely Democracy called to pay their respects and—get a drink. The Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, the Deputy Street Commissioners, and other municipal officers shook the dirty hands of their constituents, who to the number of three thousand did them the honor to call and drink their health. Of forty gallons of various liquors and of six thousand oysters provided, not a drop or a particle remained when the reception was over. The air was filled with effluvia of wretched cigars and molasses whiskey, and the Police on the premises found difficulty before noon in keeping order. One man became so drunk that he fell half way down the iron stairs, and would have broken his neck had not his feet caught in the railing and his descent been thus stopped. Being "eased down" to the lobby, he was enabled to get part of the way down the stone steps, and then plunged headlong into one of the snow-banks. In the room of the keeper of the City Hall, Pat. Tormey, Esq., Mayor Kalbfleish, Mr. McCue, Mr. Bishop, the next City Clerk, Alderman O'Keeffe "of the bloody Twelfth," and others, sat down to a "square meal" of turkey, oysters, coffee, and other viands and beverages, after the reception, and had a good time. Mayor Booth, whose term of office expired with 1867, and who is a temperance man, did not attend the reception. Early in the afternoon the City Hall was deserted.

A few callers—those who are of such determined character as to allow nothing to interfere with their New-Year's festivities—sallied out, perhaps humming "Then we'll never mind the weather," and traveled through the rain and slush, pretending to enjoy the day. Others went in carriages, but they too found it almost too unpleasant work, and frequently struck names from their lists. Occasionally the clouds grew thinner, the light increased, the rain decreased, and some deluded mortal started out to make "just a few calls," and was glad when they were made.

In the evening the places of amusement were not very liberally patronized, although the audiences were not very small. The day, as a merry, happy, festive New-Year's day, was a *dies non*. As a day of rest from business, a day in which many a father had an opportunity of getting acquainted with some of his children, a day of social enjoyment and pleasure at the register—there are no firesides in the cities now—it was a day affording no little happiness and solid comfort.

The Day in Hudson County, N. J.

New-Year's in Hudson County was very nearly a failure, on account of the drizzling rain and the "slushy" condition of the streets. Walking was almost out of the question, and riding was unpleasant. Very many people, sensibly enough, remained at home altogether; others revised their lists and paid their respects to those only whom they felt it imperative to call on, while others again, who care for neither wind nor weather, or for spoiling costly carpets, were bound to have their New-Year's anyhow. The drinking places were freely patronized by the drinkers, and the keepers of them were quite ready to close up early in the day. There was but very little drunkenness or boisterous conduct; and, judging from the general appearance of the callers, the practice of providing stimulants was far less common than is usual on such occasions. The Mayors and various city officials of Jersey City, Hoboken and Hudson City kept open houses, and were tendered the compliments of the season by many of their friends. As far as known, nothing of an unusual nature transpired.

The Day in Newark.

The principle feature of New-Year's at Newark was the reception given at the City Hall by the Governor, Marcus L. Ward, Congressman Halsey and Mayor Peddie. The reception continued from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., during which time the distinguished gentlemen were visited by several thousand of their fellow citizens. A bountiful collation was prepared, which was duly devoured by the throng of visitors. Mr. Carhuff, Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department, kept open house, and received a large number of calls. The rain and bad condition of the streets, of course, prevented very many of the people from going out, and toward evening the main thoroughfares presented a comparatively deserted appearance. The public houses were generally closed, and there were but few indications of over indulgence in spirituous drinks.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Gossip About the Legislature—The Recent Bank Defalcations—The State Institutions—The American Steamship Company.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Sunday, Dec. 29, 1867.

As the Legislature will come together on Wednesday, the straight Republicans have issued a call for a caucus of those in favor of preserving the old party lines in the organization of both branches, for Tuesday evening. An attempt will then be made to draw out from the P. L. L., or as they consider it, the Democratic entanglement, those liberal Republicans who entered the order for the purpose of ridding the State of the obnoxious statutes which the radical temperance organization were endeavoring to preserve intact. As an offset to this caucus the "Liberals" have also issued a call for a convention, irrespective of party, for Monday evening at Horticultural Hall, where an endeavor will be made to settle the organization of the General Court on the principles at issue in the late election, which proved a triumph for their Senatorial and Representative tickets. Prominent men in the Republican ranks have affixed their names to both calls in numerous instances, a fact which causes no little commotion and a great deal of uncertainty as to the final result. The prominent candidates for the Presidency of the Senate are Hon. Geo. O. Barstow, of Somerville, a strong Republican and reputed to be a member also of the Liberal organization, and Gen. Schauler, Adjutant-General of the State during the war, who was ousted from his position by Gov. Bullock for his opposition to Gen. Butler. Mr. Barstow's chances are considered the best at present for an election. In the House a general sweep of the old incumbents is calculated upon, though some who ought to know aver that Wm. Robinson ("Warrington") will be continued as Clerk of that branch to preserve members from his sharp criticism in the Springfield *Republican*. For Speaker there are now three candidates—Harvey Jewell, Chas. R. Train and Capt. James Fox. Geo. Walker has also been named by western members. For Sergeant-at-Arms there are a host of candidates. If the Democrats secure a controlling influence in the Legislature it will only be by strategy. Their superior tactics have already frightened some of the Republican leaders, but the only way in which the Republicans can expect to secure harmony and concerted action is by unity and a determination not to even look toward the ingenious web that has been formed by the Democrats to entrap their opponents. The Republicans, being in a majority, will of course be held responsible for all legislation this Winter, but the confounded "Liberal" element in the organization threatens to make them a good deal of trouble.

THE RECENT DEFALCATIONS.

The Shawmut Bank defalcation, of which you have been informed by telegraph, created quite a stir in State-street. A book left behind by Bryant T. Henry, the defaulting teller, reveals a long string of stock-jobbing operations in which he has been engaged for some time past, some of them proving successful and others disastrous, still showing, however, a balance in favor of its owner. Other papers lead to the belief that he has also been engaged in loaning funds of the bank to outside parties for various considerations, in which scheme he appears to have been fortunate in eluding discovery. On the day preceding that of his disappearance he obtained leave of absence to visit Portsmouth, stated that the railroad conveyance would not allow of his returning to the bank until an hour or two after business had begun, and requested that one of the other tellers should do his business, a desire that was gratified by the Cashier. The next morning he returned to the bank, but a few minutes past the beginning of business, stepped behind his desk, which was occupied by his substitute, took two packages and immediately left. The manner of his disappearance was a singular one. His brother, who was in Boston on his way to New-York to take charge of a vessel, asked Henry and his wife to accompany him to the cars in the forenoon of the same day, which they agreed to do, and started for the station. When near their destination Mrs. Henry left the party to do some shopping, and the two men proceeded on their way. The brother took his seat in the car, and the defaulter bade him adieu, when the train moved out of the depot. Since that moment he has not been seen nor heard from.

A deficit of $46,000 has just been discovered in the cash account of a teller in the National Bank of the Republic in this city, which the officers of the bank, the detectives and the teller himself, whose character is above reproach, have been endeavoring for several days to unravel with poor success. The supposition is that the cash has been stolen by an outside party.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

A glance at some of the State reports that will be sent in to the Legislature this week affords the following facts: All the public institutions in the State are reported in a good condition and have been managed economically during the past financial year. In the Almshouses there were present Oct. 1, 1,266 inmates; admitted during the year, about 7,000. About one-half were natives of Massachusetts. The average cost of each inmate per week has been $1 88. The State Reform School has had an average of 326 inmates, 170 of whom have been provided with good homes or with good masters. The trustees of this institution urge that all additions to the institution should be on the family plan. During the year 182 discharged convicts have been helped to employment. The State Industrial School for Girls has now 157 inmates, the average age of whom is 13 years. Most of these girls are hardened characters. In the School for Idiots, 68 pupils have been entered on the rolls. The cost of supporting each pupil has been $4 57 per week. There are 528 boys in the Nautical School, 253 of whom were born in Ireland. It has required $63,816 to support them. Great success has attended the operations of the school. Most of the boys graduated during the year took to the whaling service. During the year the sales of liquor at the State agency amounted to $414,646. The profit to the Commission was over $6,000. The amount received from the sale of public lands is $2,424,816 36; the quantity of land unsold is valued at $1,500,000. In the Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, 288 patients have been admitted during the year, 271 have been discharged, and 43 have died, leaving 355 under treatment at the close of the year. Number under treatment during the year, 669; number restored to usual health of body and mind, 158. Amount of cash expended during the year, $106,860 26. At the Lunatic Hospital at Northampton the operations have been on a more extensive scale than in former times. The number of patients at the beginning of the fiscal year was 405; the number at its close, 413; admitted during the year, 138; of those who have left 41 were cured. The Treasurer's accounts show an amount of assets available for current expenses. Concerning the medical treatment here, the Superintendent says that in specific forms of mental disorder considerable benefit has been derived from the bromide of potassium; no case has been cured by it, however. In several of the lunatic asylums the plan of having a diversity of exercise and entertainment within doors has worked well, causing no disorder or trouble. The lectures given on "the diseases of the brain, which are accompanied by mental disorder" have proved interesting, the more intelligent patients discussing them with all the enthusiasm of *savants*.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Cunard correspondence touched keenly the sensibilities of our merchants, and has demonstrated clearly that the club-room and the counting-house are as antagonistic as an obstacle in a theodolite. Our merchants here know what that means without any elucidation. That correspondence, also, has left a light behind it that lifts the vail from the terrible mistakes of the American Steamship Company, the only line of vessels leaving an American port for Europe flying the American flag. The best arranged enterprise will fail of success if it is mismanaged. The American Steamship Company, which started forth with brilliant prospects, has, I am sorry to learn, become a failure, for the want of proper financial management and patronage. I learn that a meeting of the stockholders of the company was held yesterday to decide upon the acceptance of an offer made by a well-known New-York shipping-house for the steamships composing the line—The *Ontario* and *Erie*. What the conclusion was has not yet transpired, but it is quite probable that the *Ontario* has made her last trip under the present management, and that the *Erie* will never follow in the path of her beautiful consort. A strange fatality seems to have attended this enterprize from the launching of the *Ontario* up to the present time. I am told that the ships have cost many thousands of dollars more than was expected or stipulated in the contracts. After the *Ontario* was completed it was found that a great mistake had been made in the arrangement of her machinery. It required an expenditure of $200,000 to overcome and perfect the fault, and when the ship was ready for sea her cost had run up to the enormous sum of $1,200,000. The *Erie* was paterned after the *Ontario* and has cost about $1,000,000 in round numbers—a total sum far exceeding the original estimates. The ships are bonded in the sum of about $585,000, and inasmuch as the *Ontario* has not paid expenses the stockholders are naturally discouraged at the present aspect of things and are now glad to get the vessels off their hands. No finer specimens of marine architecture are afloat, and it is a great pity that disaster has fated them to leave our waters, as they inevitably will. It would be hoping against hope to save them from the clutches of our neighbor. But our merchants must begin the steamship business over again and avoid the mistakes of the past.

VIGIL.

THE GETTYSBURGH SPRING.

How it was Discovered—Its Remarkable Properties—Hotel des Invalides at Gettysburgh.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Gettysburgh, Saturday, Dec. 28.

If I am not mistaken, several eminent Spanish and Portuguese cavaliers spent many years in searching through the wilds of North and South America for the fountain of life, but died without having experienced the pleasure of a draught from its invigorating waters. The fact is, they didn't look in the right place for the object of their search. They should have come to this quiet little Pennsylvania village, or the site of it, which, but for the great battle that turned back the tide of Lee's invasion, would never have been known beyond its own modest limits. Here gushes a spring, which, according to common report, possesses very wonderful curative properties, if it does not actually possess the power of imparting perpetual youth. Most marvelous stories are related of its medicinal qualities, and these stories are certified by reliable physicians and other persons of the highest respectability.

The curative powers of this water were, strange to say, undiscovered until after the great battle of Gettysburgh. The spring is situated directly on the battle-field, and during the height of the conflict several wounded soldiers crawled to its edge and laved their wounds and quenched their thirst in its waters. The effect seemed to be more soothing than that of ordinary water, and the poor fellows who were thus relieved mentioned the circumstance to their comrades. On those who remained in hospital there, after the battle was over, the effect was still more marked. They recovered with great rapidity. These circumstances recalled an old tradition, that the Indians, who seemed to find out all the mysteries of nature, ascribed peculiar healing qualities to the spring—a belief which the wiser white folks knew too much to credit, until attention was thus attracted again to it. If all that is said of the spring be true, the bills of mortality among the Gettysburghers ought to be exceedingly small. No person in its vicinity ought to die for any less cause than sheer old age, and old age should be kept off an indefinite length of time.

The spring, whose really remarkable qualities were rediscovered in such a singular manner, has no mineral taste or odor whatever; and to this fact may be owing its obscurity. To sight, taste and smell it is exactly like all the other springs in the neighborhood; but a chemical analysis reveals the presence in its waters of mineral qualities which render it highly valuable in certain diseases to which human flesh is heir to. Since the discovery was made, the spring has been the resort of many invalids, and many really remarkable cures are said to have been effected by the use of its waters. Many eminent physicians have testified to the genuineness of these cures. If we may credit their statements, and I suppose we may do so, the Gettysburgh Spa must eventually become famous as a watering place for invalids. So far as I can learn, the waters seem to be most effective in the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, and kindred afflictions. Several remarkable cases of cure are on record here,—one old gentleman who had suffered with rheumatism for more than thirty years, was entirely cured of his disorder after a few weeks' use of this water; a cure ascribed by physicians to the *lithia*, which forms one of the properties of the spring. Even gout of old standing succumbs to the Gettysburgh water.

There is some talk of establishing an invalids hotel here, on the plan of the Hotel des Invalide in Paris. Gov. Geary is understood to favor the project, and Gen. Meade gives it his unqualified approval. He says in relation to it: "The plan of building a hotel, where not only visitors to the field may be properly cared for, but also having the advantage of this medicinal spring, from which those diseased in the field and wounded in battle may receive back the health and strength they lost in their country's service, seems to be an eminently proper one." I do not suppose the curative properties of the water will make lost legs and arms grow out again; but there seems to be no doubt that the Gettysburgh spring possesses remarkable qualities, and is extremely efficacious in the cure of many forms of disease.

NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Report of the Sub-Committee on Wharves and Piers.

New York, Friday, Dec. 13, 1867.

To A. A. Low, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Wharves and Piers, appointed at the Meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange, Nov. 8, 1867.

Dear Sir: The Sub-Committee, appointed under a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Committee on Wharves and Piers, held at the rooms of the Citizens' Association on the evening of Nov. 21, 1867, directing the Chairman to appoint a sub-committee of fifteen, to examine into and report upon the steps that should be taken to provide suitable wharves and piers for the Harbor of New-York, respectfully begs leave to present the following report:

The Sub-Committee has held its meetings on the evenings of Nov. 29, Dec. 2, 6, 9 and 12, 1867, and has given to the investigation of the subject referred to it much time and careful thought.

Your Committee has concluded to recommend, for the purpose of securing and maintaining proper commercial facilities in this port, that a Board of Wharves and Piers should be established in the harbor of New-York, under a law which should embrace the following leading features:

First, New-York and Brooklyn should be incorporated into one harbor district, and a Board of Wharves and Piers should be established therein.

Second—The Board of Wharves and Piers should be composed of thirteen members, of which the Mayors of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn respectively and the Comptroller of the City af New-York, for the time being, should be three.

Third—The ten members of the Board should be named in the bill, three of whom should be residents of Brooklyn. (But before naming them, the chief commercial interests in this City—namely: the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the steamship lines, the Ship Owners' Association, and the railroad interests, should be consulted and requested to name two persons each, as members, whom they think best fitted for the position.)

Fourth—The members of the Board, except the President, who should devote his whole time to the duties of his office, should serve without compensation, and the total expenditures of the Board should not exceed fifty thousand dollars annually.

Fifth—The Board, as regards the wharf property owned by the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, respectively, should possess the power of leasing the same at public auction, for a term not exceeding ten years; the lessee to have the privilege of two renewals for the term of ten years each, at a new valuation. The leases, however, should not extend beyond the year 1900, and at the expiration of the lessee's term, the lessee should be paid for his improvements on the property.

Sixth, The Board should possess the power of prescribing the plan and material of the wharves and piers to be erected on City property, and such plan and material, should be specified in the advertisement of the property to be leased.

Seventh, The Board, as regards the existing public wharves and piers, should possess the power of directing same to be repaired, altered, strengthened, maintained or rebuilt, in such a manner and form, and with such accommodations and fixtures, and at such time as may seem proper, and of directing and controlling all things thereto appertaining.

Eighth, The Board, as regards the existing private wharves and piers, should possess the power of directing the same to be repaired, altered, strengthened, maintained, or rebuilt, in such manner and form, and with such accommodations (except that the erection of superstructures for protection against the weather shall be left to the election of the owners,) but the material of the same shall be prescribed by the Board, and at such time as may seem proper, and of directing all things thereto appertaining.

Ninth—The Board should possess the power of removing such of the public wharves and piers as it may deem necessary, provided the same are not leased to private parties.

Tenth—The Board, as regards new piers, or piers requiring to be rebuilt of same dimensions, belonging to private owners, should have the power of prescribing the plans thereof, but the material to be used should be left to the election of the owners.

Eleventh—The Board should possess the power of assigning the location of steamship lines, steamboat lines, ferries, and those kinds of business requiring a special location, and of allowing such interests the exclusive use of such locations.

Twelfth—The Board—in case the private owners or lessee shall have refused or neglected to improve the wharf property according to the plan prescribed by the Board, within such reasonable time as should be specified by the Board—should be empowered to advertise for bids to do the work required, and to allow the lowest bidder, giving adequate security agreeing to do the work according to the plan of the Board, to enter into and upon such wharf, and to receive and retain the profits of the same until he shall have received a sum equal to the amount of his bid or proposal.

Thirteenth, The Board should possess the power of establishing, from time to time, rates of wharfage and dockage to be charged on vessels, merchandise and passengers; except that the said Board should not be empowered to alter the present rates of wharfage on canal boats.

Fourteenth, The Board should possess the powers of the Harbor Masters, the Pilot Commissioners, the Captain of the Port, and the legislative and executive powers of the local authorities of New-York and Brooklyn, so far as they refer to the control and management of the wharves, piers and slips.

Fifteenth—The rights of the canal boats, as given by existing laws, to the exclusive use of the waters adjacent to certain of the wharves of the City of New-York on the East River should be preserved.

The objects that the Sub-Committee has had in view in recommending that the law should embrace the above general features have been:

First—To give to one body the entire and exclusive control and supervision of the wharves and piers of the harbor of New-York.

Second—To give to such body all the powers necessary to promote the public welfare in respect to the wharves and piers, but at the same time no power which might prove a hardship or burden upon private capital and enterprise.

Third—To leave the improvement of the river front as much as possible to private capital and enterprise; and,

Fourth—To give the Board the power of establishing such rates of wharfage as will induce private individuals to develop the river front, and provide accommodations commensurate with the wants of our commerce, by allowing them a proper return upon the capital invested.

To attain these objects the Sub-Committee has caused to be prepared the draft of a proposed law, which is to accompany and form part of this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM WOOD, Chairman.

John S. Williams, William H. Fogg, Jeremiah P. Robinson, Francis W. G. Bellows, John Taylor Johnston, Cornelius K. Garrison, Samuel Sloan, Horatio Allen, Charles Tracy, Paul N. Spofford, Joseph J. Comstock, William D. Morgan.

Richard M. Henry, Secretary Sub-Committee.

Dec. 13, 1867.

Church of the Sea and Land.

At the anniversary of the Church of the Sea and Land, the following facts were presented by the Secretary, H. Harrison, Esq.: This Church was organized three years ago by the Presbytery of New-York in a hall, No. 52 Market-street, with a membership of 32. Through the kindness of H. K. Corning, Esq., it now occupies the old Market-street Dutch Reformed Church. The late lamented Rev. A. McGlashan had charge of the enterprise. Rev. John Lyle is now the settled pastor. The church grew from its origin. It now numbers 215 members. Within the past four months, since the present pastor entered upon his labors, 70 have been added to the communion roll, mainly on examination; 250 are in attendance at the Sabbath school; 700 hear the Gospel regularly at both diets of public worship on the Sabbath. The prayer-meetings manifest an earnest spiritual membership. Its temperance organization has enrolled 460 total abstainers in 1867; 420 families have been relieved by its Dorcas Society and other modes of benevolent effort. The visits paid within the last four months by the pastor, his missionary, and two loaned Bible women, would average 18,720 annually. These being calls, at which the Word of God is read and prayer is offered, would, if ten verses only were read on each occasion, equal 187,200 promises or precepts pressed home annually by the living voice on a neglected but thankful people—residents at our door. Parts of the Seventh, Fourth and Tenth Wards are the mission field of this church. In no part of New-York City is the gospel more needed. The pastor has already found 420 Protestant families which have no church relation, and which no other pastor visits. He could use two Bible women profitably had he the funds to secure their services. From this field the "City Mission" has withdrawn its workers, and intrusts it to this church.

The receipts at the Church of the Sea and Land for 1867, were as follows:

By the Trustees from regular subscriptions	$1,061 65
By the Trustees from church collections	1,152 47
By the Trustees from Board of Missions	600 00
By the Trustees from A. S. F. Society	175 00
By the Trustees from friends of the Church	987 68
By the Sabbath-school	350 00
By the Temperance Society	200 00
By the Deacons for poor members	92 00
By the Pastor for poor;	
For one family, from A. T. Stewart, Esq.	100 00
W. A. Booth, Esq.	20 00
H. K. Corning, Esq.	100 00
—— Allen, Esq.	20 00
—— Mathews, Esq.	10 00
For seamen's widows, by A. S. F. Society	90 60
Total	$4,958 36

The Church debt, at present, $32,703 31.

The Board of Supervisors for 1868.

The Board of Supervisors being a continuous body, it is optional with them to organize or not at the commencement of the New Year. It is probable, however, that they will meet at noon to-day and elect a new presiding officer and clerk. The Board of County Canvassers having left to the Courts the decision of the question as to whether Messrs. Brice and Ely have been duly elected members of the Board of Supervisors, there will be two vacancies in the Board until such decision is rendered. Mr. Brice, who was elected by the Board to fill a vacancy, and Mr. Orison Blunt are the retiring members. Mr. Brice was a candidate at the last general election for Mr. Blunt's position, and Mr. Smith Ely for the vacancy caused by Mr. Brice's retirement. As no certificate of election has been given them by the Board of Canvassers, it is not likely that they will claim their seats until the Courts have settled the question. In the meantime the Board will be composed of Messrs. Tweed, Roche, Fox, Hayes and Hermann, Democrats; and Messrs. Shook, Smith, Willman, Bleakley and Taylor, Republicans. Mr. Taylor's seat is contested by Mr. Joyce. Should the Courts decide in favor of Messrs. Brice and Ely, the political constitution of the Board will be entirely altered, as instead of being equally divided politically, the Board will then be composed of seven Democrats and five Republicans.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Family Railway Coaches.—Yesterday afternoon a select party of invited guests availed themselves of an invitation to visit Jersey City and inspect an improved family railway car—one of a number built by the Allentown Line, comprising the New-Jersey Central, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Companies. The spacious carriage is probably one of the most elaborately constructed and magnificently furnished conveyances ever offered for public travel in the United States. It is of the ordinary size, and is divided into five distinct and entirely separate apartments, each of which is so arranged as to constitute a superb drawing-room by day and a comfortable bed-chamber by night. Each room is supplied with an "annunciator," which connects with the servants' apartment, and by this means passengers will be enabled to summon assistance whenever it may be desirable to do so. For the present the Company will run two cars a week, leaving New-York Mondays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., arriving in Chicago the second morning at 6 A. M., making the trip in about thirty-six hours; but it is intended in a short time to run one of these compartment cars daily with the line of silver palaces, which also run by this route, leaving New-York at 9 A. M., and going to Chicago without change.

Reception of Knights Templar.—The Sir Knights of Morton Commandery No. 4 of Knights Templar, will hold a grand reception and ball at the Metropolitan Hotel on Monday evening next. It will be a very select entertainment, the Sir Knights of this and other Commanderies, with their friends, only being allowed tickets. The Grand Commanders of New-York, New-Jersey and Massachusetts have been invited, and are expected to be present. An invitation has also been extended to President Johnson and other distinguished Knights Templar.

Judge Busteed's Wounds Reported Fatal.—Information has been received in this City that the physicians of Judge Richard Busteed have pronounced his case hopeless. On the receipt of the telegram making this announcement Mrs. Busteed, the two children and two brothers of the Judge, started immediately for Mobile.

City Items.—The body of an infant was found on Tuesday in the woods at Bronxville, near Mount Vernon....A fire occurred on Tuesday in the Orphan Asylum by the evergreens in the school-room taking fire from the gas. The flames were extinguished with trifling damage....Dennis Trainon, a resident of East New-York, was knocked down in South-street by a Belt Line car, having a shoulder dislocated....Catharine Kalsher, of No. 52 Oak-street, fell through a grating at No. 5 Madison-street, sustaining severe injuries....A fire occurred in the tailor shop of Francis Kernstein, No. 34 Bethune-street, caused by some kindling wood igniting.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Attempted Bank Robbery.—Some time during the night of Monday last a party of burglars attempted to rob the Brooklyn City Bank, in Front-street. The building in which the business is carried on is only one-story high, while the adjoining houses have three stories. The robbers, it is supposed, commenced their operations by letting themselves down, with the assistance of a rope, from the window of an upper room in the dwelling-house close by, and thus got upon the roof of the bank. They then broke the skylight and descended into the counting-room, but found the bolts and bars too strong. Being unable to force an entrance into the vaults, they collected some clothes and other articles lying about the room, with which they departed as they had entered.

Fatal Accident.—A simple-minded young man named Andrew Hubbs, employed by the Grand-street (E. D.) and Newtown Railroad Company in their depot in Meeker-avenue, E. D., met his death Tuesday morning while pushing a car out of the depot, his body having been jammed in between the car and a post of the depot. Accidents of a similar character are likely to occur in the miserable depots of this Company at any time, there being barely room for the entrance of a car. A short time ago a passenger was severely injured in the First-street depot, and narrow escapes from maiming and death are frequently reported. The friends of deceased, who reside at No. 27 South Third-street, took charge of his body.

Death from Burns.—About 8 o'clock Tuesday morning an infant child of James Flaherty, residing at No. 372 South Sixth-street, E. D., was so shockingly burned about the body and face that its injuries finally resulted in death. The mother had left the house but a short time before the occurrence for the purpose of getting a pail of water, and during her absence, it is supposed, the unfortunate little creature had stood so close to the heated stove that its clothing became ignited. Before succor had arrived it was burned in a fearful manner. It received prompt medical attention, but it was of no avail. Death terminated its sufferings a few hours after receiving the injuries. The Coroner has been notified.

Larceny.—A light wagon and harness were stolen yesterday from the yard of John Door, Lorimer-street; near Nassau-avenue......Some time last week a portion of a set of a harness was stolen from the store of Alderman Markey, corner of Main and Front streets. The property was valued at only $10. Tuesday night, Officer McMahon recovered the property at the harness-store of John Linnen, No. 45 Bridge-street. It had been sold to Mr. Linnen by some person unknown......A man named Keenan was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen a bag of meal valued at $1 50, from the store at the corner of Sackett and Van Brunt streets.

Fires.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the shop of a blacksmith and wheelwright in South Fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The shop was owned and occupied by Peter Dallagh. The cause of the fire is unknown. The damage is estimated at $1,000....Shortly after 8 A. M. yesterday a fire was caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp in the apartment of William Page, No. 278 South Third-street. No great damage was done.

Alleged Willful Injury.—A man named Frederick Abell was arrested yesterday for having attempted to pull down a stable on Third-avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, occupied by Adolph Kammard. The charge against Abell was made by Wm. Regan, who claimed to be the owner. The matter was investigated at the Forty-eighth Precinct Station-house, but no offence having been proved the prisoner was discharged.

Accident.—Shortly before 11 A. M., yesterday, F. D. Hall, 108 Hamilton-street, while standing on the platform of a Hamilton-avenue car, was struck on the back by the pole of a truck driven by a man named Michael Quork. Hall fell against the door of the car on which he was riding, and had two of his teeth knocked out, and was otherwise injured. Officer Hickey, Forty-fourth Precinct, had him conveyed to his residence.

Frozen to Death.—Shortly after midnight yesterday, Officer Karcher, Forty-sixth Precinct, discovered a young man named E. E. Feale lying in a sleigh in Graham-avenue, near Skillman-street. When taken out, the boy was found to have been frozen to death. He was taken to the home of his mother, in First-street, near Graham-avenue. The deceased worked in a foundry, and was only 18 years of age.

The Courts.—The Courts are taking their usual holidays this week. The terms for the Supreme, the City and the United States Circuit Courts will commence Monday next, and in the last named court the Callicott case will be first called on for hearing. Some improvements have been made in the Sessions Court by order of the County Judge elect, James Troy.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mendicant Robbers.—A German named Geo. D. Freeze, was on Tuesday committed to the Hudson County jail to await trial for stealing an overcoat worth $50, the property of H. Black, residing at Bergen Point. The accused visited Mr. Black's residence under the pretence of begging something to eat, and managed to get away with the coat which he sold at a drinking saloon for $2....A man giving the name of Andrew Mannion, was arrested at 12 o'clock Monday night, on suspicion of attempting to effect an entrance to the residence of Louis Tetons, No. 140 Grand-street, Jersey City. Upon being taken before Recorder Martindale yesterday, the prisoner stated that his object in trying the area-way door was to ask for something to eat. He was committed for sixty days under the vagrant act.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. John W. Simonson, manufacturer of hardware at No. 13 Mechanic-street, and residing at Roseville, was almost instantly killed early on Monday evening by being jammed between two horse-railway cars at the corner of Broad and market streets, Newark. Deceased was in the act of getting on the front platform of the Irvington car, and in consequence of the conductor being unable to throw the switch at that point over in time, the Irvington car ran against an Orange car on the other track, and crushed Mr. Simonson to death. A jury was summoned yesterday, and after viewing the body the inquest was adjourned to Thursday. The deceased was a highly respectable citizen, and leaves a wife and six children.

Robbery.—A young man named John M. Rowe was arrested yesterday morning by officer Ramsey, of the Jersey City Police, on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing $90 and some papers from the person of an old man named Wm. Bennett. The robbery was committed about 1 o'clock in the morning, while the accused was assisting the old man (who was quite drunk) out of a drinking place known as the Bee Hive, in Hudson-street. The prisoner at the station-house denied the charge, but after $78 of the money was found on his person admitted his guilt, and gave information which led to the recovery of the pocket-book and papers.

Arrest of a Fugitive.—A young man named Adolph Neuville, agent in Newark for the Germania Insurance Company, and who eloped a few weeks since with the young wife of Augustus Will and a considerable amount of money from his employers, has been brought back to Newark for trial on a charge of embezzlement. At the time of the elopement it was supposed that the parties had sailed for Germany, but the detective officers finally traced them to Springfield, Ill., where Neuville was arrested and brought on, while Mrs. Will was left behind.

The Storm.—The snow-storm, which was much more severe westward than here, caused some delay in the arrival of trains over the Erie Railway yesterday morning. About 3 A. M. yesterday a milk-train, which was standing on a side-track at Suffern, was run into by another milk-train and two or three cars were thrown off the track, but it is reported that no one was injured. The express-train due at Jersey City at 7 A. M. was three hours behind time. The trains on the other roads were not materially delayed by the storm.

The Warren Case.—Detective Garrabrant yesterday made further and very important discoveries against the alleged abortionist, Mrs. Warren, which he claims will prove her to be a professional at the business. Further investigation will be made.

Arrests.—The Police of Newark made 263 arrests in the month of December, and 144 arrests were made by the Police of Jersey City.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUITS.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

No calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
227—Burckhardt vs. Taylor.
228—Feinbacher vs. Spratt.
229—Bauer vs. Dancejer.
232—Goodreid vs. Rice.
242—Brown vs. Cars.
244—Herrman vs. Rice.
245—Warpmill vs. Friend.
246—Warpmill vs. Friend.
[illegible]4—Warpmill vs. Friend.
249—Clinton vs. McQuaid.
251—Collins vs. Hammond.

Nos.
253—Grener vs. Orth.
254—Gruber vs. Strachan.
262—Gunson vs. Metropolitan Gas Co.
263—Taylor vs. Crary.
264—Dunn vs. Teague.
265—Freeland vs. Teague.
266—Jenor vs. Schirmer.
267—Rickerfield vs. Lynch.
268—Brown vs. Molloy.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 31.

46th-st., n. s., 80 w., 1st-av., 20x100.5	30,000
Front-st., n. s., 349 W. Jackson-st., 16.8x70	3,000
No. 253 Centre-st., 25x83	10,750
12th-st., n. s., 339 e. 6th-av., 20.9x100	16,000
No. 526 9th-av., 20x80	13,500
Mott-st., w. s., 22x84.9	26,000
S. e. cor. 4th-av. and 117th-st., 95x100.11	38,000
69th-st., s. s., 200 w. 8th-av., (2 lots,) 50x96.11	11,000
83d-st., s. s., 125 e. 4th-av., 25x102.2	4,800
16th-st., s. s., 308 e. av. A, 18.9x103.3	7,800
37th-st., s. s., 64 e. 9th-av., 49.4x100	15,000
127th-st., n. s., 310 w. 3d-av., 20x99.11	9,500
No. 435 Pearl-st., 12x98	9,000
51st-st., s. s., 331 e. 2d-av., 18.9x100.5	5,000
Nos. 65 and 67 Leonard-st., 40x50 (an undivided 1-5 part)	14,000

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Frankfort, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

United States Bonds are quoted to-day at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

Though the markets are all closed to-day, street reports say Wheat is advancing. New Mess Pork is quoted at 75s. ℔ bbl., and Cumberland Cut Bacon 40s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

[Advertisement.]
Exposition Universelle.
Prize medal awarded Herring's Patent Champion Safes at Paris. Also, at the World's Fair, London, and World's Fair, New-York. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 44 | Moon sets.... 12 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 12 | Gov. Island. 1 01 | Hell Gate... 2 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1.

Arrived.

Brig Mary A. Reed, Johnson, Portland 6 ds., with lumber.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Arr. ship Daniel Draper, from Calcutta; brig Marguereta, Port-au-Prince; schrs. Ella Amsden, Jacmel; Sophia, Demerara; Freeman, Aux Cayes; Myrover, Charleston.

The following is the only disaster by the storm to-day as far as heard from: Schr. Frank C. Simmons, of Provincetown, from Virginia for Boston, is ashore near Red Point, Cape Cod. She will probably come off.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 1.—Arr. steamship Charleston, from New-York. Steamship Saragossa put back for coal.

Sld. steamship Jas. Adger, for New-York; bark Tecumseh, Liverpool; brig Two Brother, do.; schr. Mary Mitres, Bucksville, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 1.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports: Sld. bark St. Lawrence, for Demerara; brigs Romance, Navassa Island; Omer, Baltimore; P. M. Tinker, do.; J. McGuire, Boston; schrs. Island Home and Peerless, for Baltimore; Valleria, West Indies; J. R. Myers, William Haig and Maggie Smith, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1.—Arr. steamer W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Mary Sanford, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Returned—Bark Josephine, Mitchell, hence for Cardenas Dec. 31. Meeting with heavy weather, she attempted to get inside of the Hook for a harbor, but was caught by the snow-storm; it being impossible to see any lights, kept the lead going, and found seven fathoms water, and presently she struck; not knowing where she was, let go both anchors and cut away the masts to save being carried ashore, the vessel leaking badly; in the morning found they were in deep water, about three miles off the Hook; she was boarded by pilot-boat Nettle, No. 20, at 7 o'clock A. M., and assistance sent down to her; she was towed up by the steamtug Adela and wrecking steamer Lackawanna, and taken to the Sectional Dock for examination.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Queenstown, Jan. 1.—The Inman steamship City of Boston, Capt. Meirhouse, which left New-York Dec. 21, touched at this port to-day, and sailed for Liverpool.

Marine Disasters.

Liverpool, Jan. 1.—A dispatch from Lisbon reports that the Portuguese brig Gardina, Capt. Cumha, bound for New-York, is ashore near Oporto, and it is feared she will be lost. A portion of her cargo has been saved.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
AND OTHER
NOVELTIES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
ALL MARKED DOWN.
BEST YORK MILLS SHIRTS
THREE DOLLARS EACH.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

CHICKERING & SONS,
AMERICAN PIANOS.
PARIS, 1867.
First Grand Prize, THE HIGHEST AWARD.
THE LEGION OF HONOR, FOR THE CHICKERING PIANO.
MAKING 63 FIRST PREMIUMS DURING THE PAST 44 YEARS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 652 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THERE ARE BUT VERY FEW people who do not suffer from cold or sweaty feet.
The cause is exclusion of the air.
The remedy is admission of the air. The Patent Elastic, Ventilating Inner Soles apply the air, absorb and remove the natural perspiration of the feet, cause a free circulation of the blood and produce warmth, comfort and pleasure to the wearer. No failure is known. Examine the price, $1 per pair. Sold by boot and shoe dealers. E. A. HILL, Proprietor, No. 7 Union-st., Boston. HENRY ELLIOTT, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York, Wholesale Agent.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS! RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES!!—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can be now procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croups, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can instantly be relieved. Price 50 cents. Depot 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—Extra Class, No. 149, Dec. 31, 1867.
18, 51, 32, 9, 3, 78, 12, 62, 47, 6, 30, 77, 65.
PADUCAH—Class No. 150, Dec. 31, 1867.
50, 46, 23, 10, 43, 51, 21, 12, 15, 49, 55, 13, 71.
STATE LOTTERY—Extra Class No. 49, Dec. 31, 1867.
28, 59, 34, 54, 32, 19, 42, 55, 52, 67, 53, 31.
STATE LOTTERY—Class No. 50, Dec. 31, 1867.
48, 35, 4, 62, 7, 25, 47, 24, 58, 23, 51, 3.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.